CONTENTS

competition success review

FEBRUARY 1999

G.K.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TODAY

124 Pages

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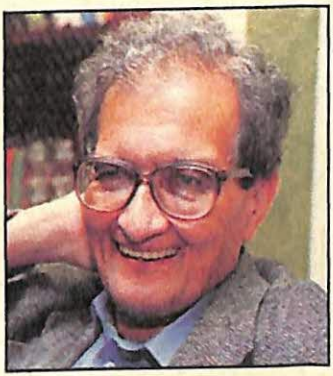

6 Bharat Ratna
Amartya Sen

4 Anil Yashwant Tipnis
New Chief Of Air Staff

111 Rahul Dravid
Man Of The Series

114 Gul Panag
Miss India-Universe 1999

Colour Features : 5 Sushil Kumar : New Chief Of Naval Staff. 112 30th International Film Festival Of India. 117-124 WORLD CUP '99 Year Planner.

Other Features : 9 Current Events. 23 Grade 'C' Stenographers' Examination : 1997 & 1995 Question Papers (Fully Solved) 39 Special Feature : Bank Clerical Examination, November 1998. 55 State Bank PO Exam. 63 Junior Essays. 75 Descriptive Test. 101 Expected Questions. 103 Latest Who's Who.

Editor : S. K. Sachdeva

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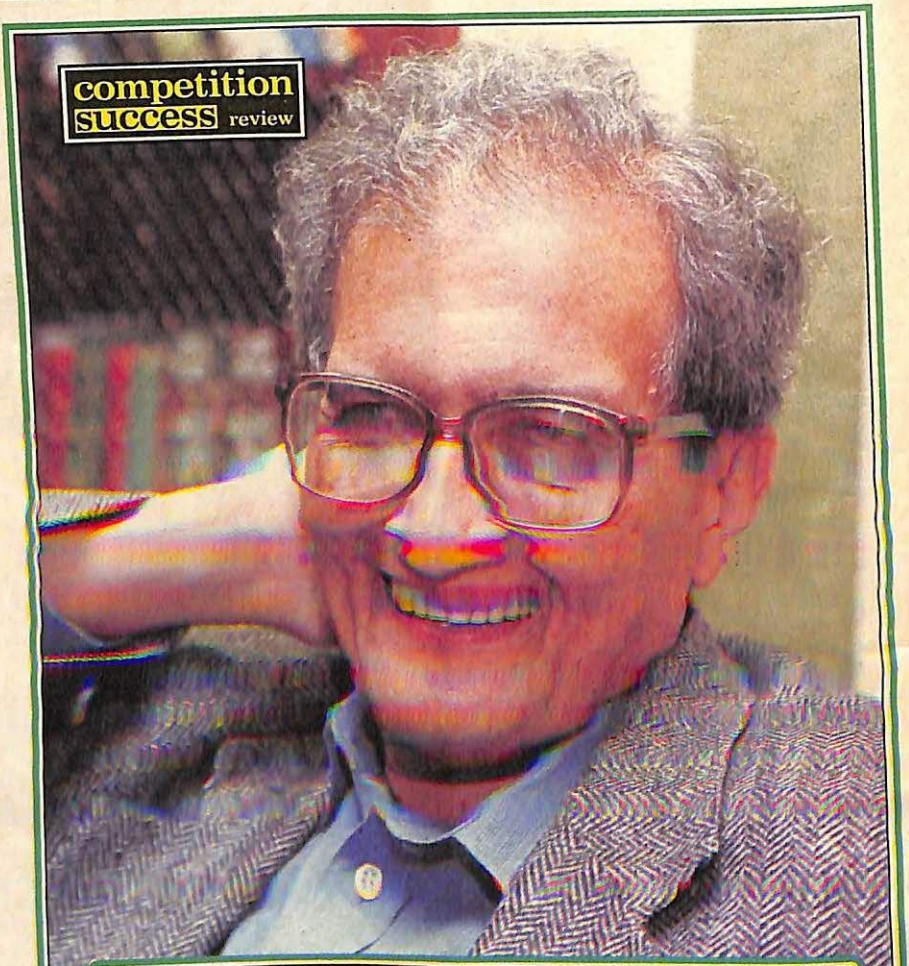

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Anil Yashwant Tipnis

New Chief Of Air Staff

Like children anywhere in the world, his ambition too started changing every time a new role model got etched in his mind's frame. Initially it was a dream to become a train engine driver until he took a fancy to flying. And his desire soon became determination when at the age of 15 he was to join the prestigious National Defence Academy. The grand climax came when on December 31, 1998 he climbed on to the top pedestal of the Indian Air Force as Air Chief Marshal Anil Yashwant Tipnis.

Serving the nation by joining its fighting forces flowed in the blood of the Tipnis family. While the Air Chief Marshal had chosen the Air Force, his elder brothers opted for the Army and Navy.

The new Chief of Air Staff, who took over from Air Chief Marshal Satish Kumar Sareen, was judged the best pilot on more than one occasion. He was commissioned as a fighter pilot in 1960. "To teach is to learn twice over," and this maxim has been absorbed by Air Chief Marshal Tipnis. Whether he flies the state-of-the-art Sukhois or the Mirage-2000s or the MiG-29s, the Chief is as much willing to teach as to learn from his junior officers.

Air Chief Marshal Anil Yashwant Tipnis

The Indian Air Force maintains a balance in its air defence, air interdiction, reconnaissance and offensive air support capabilities. In times of natural calamities, the Air Force swings into action in rushing relief or in rescue operations. Be it landslides in the Himalayan region or the annual scourge of floods, airmen and officers in their helicopters can be seen as a vital part of both relief and rescue operations.

Air Force is organised into five operational commands and two support commands; Western Air Command, Eastern Air Command, Southern Air Command, Central Air Command, Southern-Western Command, Training Command and Maintenance Command.

IAF's fleet consists of fighter bombers, air superiority fighters, interceptors, transport and logistic aircraft and helicopters. The fighter force comprises MiG-21 variants, MiG-23s, MiG-25s, MiG-27s and Jaguars which represent the modern generation strike aircraft. Older generation aircraft like the Hunters and the Canberras are used in training and ancillary roles. MiG-29s and Mirage-2000 are air defence aircraft of the present generation.

The transport wing of the IAF apart, the helicopter fleet consists of the Chetak, Cheetah, MI-8s, MI-17s and heavy lift MI-26s. All these aircraft are used for high altitude operations and provide logistic support to our ground forces.

India is also proud of its women pilots whose first batch in the Air Force was commissioned on 17 December 1994. Women pilots have been serving in frontline Air Force transport and helicopter squadrons besides technical, administrative, logistics, education and medical branches. ❑

Sushil Kumar

New Chief Of Naval Staff

Admiral Sushil Kumar, who assumed charge as the new Chief of Naval Staff on the exit of Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat on December 30, 1998, brings to his high-profile assignment a rich fund of experience, having held a succession of responsible positions. Before assuming charge of the new position, he was the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command. Commissioned in January 1961, Admiral Sushil Kumar has held operational commands in every rank and is a specialist in amphibious warfare and hydrography.

Admiral Sushil Kumar

The Navy has three Naval Commands commanded by Flag Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Vice Admiral. They are : (1) Western Naval Command, Bombay (2) Eastern Naval Command at Vishakapatnam and (3) Southern Naval Command, Cochin. It proposes to set up a fourth command—Far-Eastern Command in the Andaman islands soon.

Indian Navy is responsible for the security of nearly 8,000 kms of maritime boundaries and 2.2 million sq km of the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). While peninsular India juts deep into the vastness of the Indian Ocean, giving it strategic importance, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea act as maritime staging posts.

Surveillance over the large areas of open and littoral waters as well as the important oceanic trade routes is provided by the air power assets operating from strategic points on shore or the islands. Indian Navy has already an effective strength of 12 submarines and is systematically moving toward indigenously–built nuclear submarines. A miniaturised nuclear power plant built for the submarine is currently undergoing trials at the Kalpakkam Atomic Research Centre. A nuclear-powered submarine is crucial to enhance the Navy's reach and capability at sea. Its underwater endurance is such that it can operate underwater for weeks and even months together.

INS Delhi, commissioned on November 15, 1997 enjoys a pride of place in the indigenisation of Indian Navy. It is India's largest ship and its design and system integration is fully indigenous and has stealth characteristics and low radiation noise. The 6,500-tonne destroyer, built at the Mazagon Docks can generate a horsepower of about 64,000 and can operate in a total closedown, that is nuclear, biological and chemical warfare environment. The indigenous cost of production of *INS Delhi* was only Rs. 750 crore as compared with Rs. 2500 crore or so on similar type of warships in other countries.

With steady indigenisation and modern training and total orientation to hi-tech modern warfare, Indian Navy is bound to strengthen India's defence in full cooperation with the Army and the Air Force. ❑

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Current Events

NATIONAL

DECEMBER 1998

24 : India rules out roll- back of its nuclear plan and asserts to maintain its nuclear deterrent creditability.

27 : Sri Lankan President, Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

★ Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen sets up a charity trust with his Nobel Prize money (Rs. 4 crore) for education and healthcare in India and Bangladesh.

29 : Sri Lanka and India sign Free Trade Area (FTA) accord.

★ Inderjit Khanna is new Enforcement Director in place of Mr. M.K. Bezbaruah.

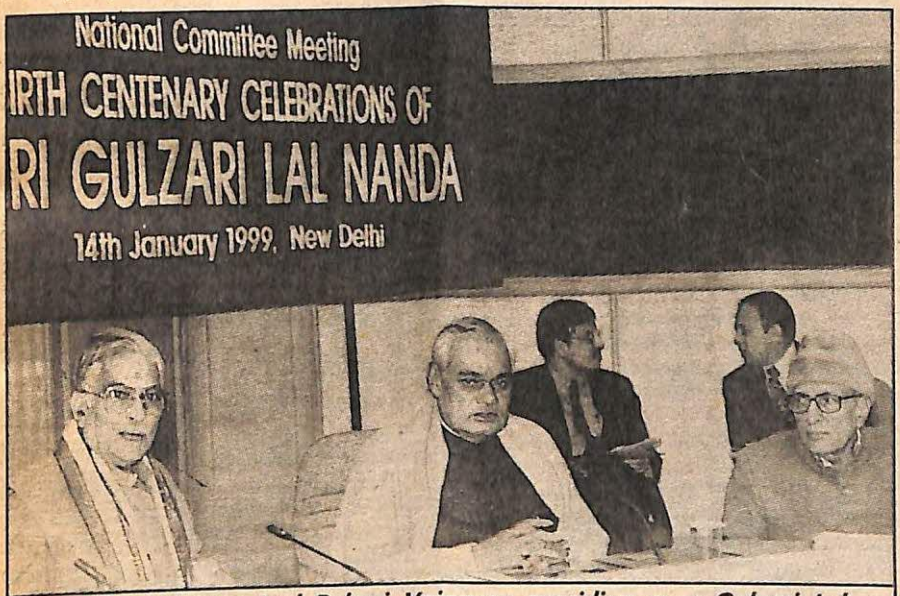
30 : Naval Chief Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat sacked for defiant conduct and security reasons. Admiral Sushil Kumar is the new Navy Chief.

31 : Air Chief Marshal A.Y. Tipnis succeeds Air Chief Marshal S.K. Sareen on the latter's retirement.

JANUARY 1999

1 : Mr. R.K. Raghavan is appointed CBI Chief replacing T.N. Mishra.

2 : India makes first cryogenic tunnel-on-wheels.



Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee presiding over Gulzari Lal Nanda's Birth Centenary Celebration Committee meeting in New Delhi on January 14, 1998

Defence Minister Mr. George Fernandes (R) talking to the journalists in Paris on January 11, 1999 after a meeting with his French counterpart Alain Richard (L) regarding military cooperation and global issues

★ As part of the ambitious National Highway Project (13000 km) linking Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Saurashtra to Silchar, Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee lays the foundation stone for a six-lane carriageway near Devan Halli (Bangalore) and dedicates the four-lane Bangalore-Hosure carriageway of NH-7 to the nation.

3 : Anandpur Sahib in Punjab is to become the first town in the State to operate on solar energy.

★ India emerges the leader among developing countries in the wind industry with over 900 megawatts of wind power, as per the latest report of the World Watch Institute.

★ Prime Minister, Mr. A.B. Vajpayee inaugurates the 86th annual session of the Indian Science Congress in Chennai.

4 : Union Government enhances the customs duty on gold by 60% to Rs. 400 per 10 gram to mop up Rs. 250 crore as additional revenue.

5 : India dismisses US Ambassador's demand to spell out its minimum nuclear deterrence.

6 : In a bid to inject modern technology in film-making, the Government is to permit foreign capital in film production and allied activities.

★ Dr. V.N. Upadhayaya awarded K.K. Birla Foundation's Bihari Puruskar for his novel *Vishorabahu Parshuram.*

7 : President promulgates an Ordinance seeking to revive the Prasar Bharati Act of 1990.

8 : Mr. R.S. Paroda, Director-General, ICAR, elected the next President of Indian Science Congress.

★ The first "dry run" of Delhi-Lahore bus service completed. The 650-km journey covered in 14 hours.

9 : Government slashes the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) by Rs. 16,000 crore by reducing the public sector outlay, but decides to retain the gross budgetary support of Rs. 3,74,000 crore to attain an aggregate growth of 6.5 per cent. The over-all outlay of Plan is now Rs. 859,000 crore, as against Rs. 875,000 crore earlier.

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Staff of the working group 'Euro' hand out leaflets to shoppers in Frankfurt's city centre on January 2, 1999, to promote the start of the new single currency. The Euro was launched in 11 European countries on New Year's Day

10 : 30th International Film Festival of India is inaugurated in Hyderabad by veteran actor Dev Anand, with the screening of *Elizabeth : The Virgin Queen* directed by Shekhar Kapoor.

11 : Government decides to set up second National Commission on Labour to review and rationalise existing Labour laws.

★ President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan promulgates an Ordinance repealing the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976. Some 2 lakh hectares of land are likely to be released for building activity by the private sector.

13 : Gujarat Governor Mr. Anshuman Singh shifted to Rajasthan. Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court, Justice Mr. K.G. Balakrishnan to act as Governor of Gujarat.

14 : 52 devotees are killed and over 100 injured in Sabrimalai stampede during pilgrimage to Ayyappa's hill shrine in Kerala.

★ Warm welcome given to bus from Lahore to Delhi.

★ The Committee on State Funding Election headed by former Home Minister, Mr. Indrajit Gupta recommends creation of a separate election fund (Rs. 1200 crore to begin with) with equal contributions from the Centre and the State Governments.

16 : Delhi Government decides to privatise generation of electricity.

★ Miss Gul Parag of Delhi is adjudged Femina Miss India-Universe 1999, and Miss Yukta Mookhey and Miss Shivangi Parikh, both from Mumbai, are Miss India-World and Miss India-Asia Pacific respectively in the Palmolive Femina Miss India Contest in Pune.

17 : Prime Minister rules out any constitutional amendment to ban religious conversions.

18 : Nobel Laureate, Prof. Amartya Sen awarded Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

19 : Mr. Mukut Mithi of the Arunachal Congress-M party sworn in as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

20 : Supreme Court in a landmark Judgement rules that each incident of sexual harrassment at the workplace is a violation of fundamental rights.

★ Famous actor and playwright, Mr. Girish Karnad named the 34th recipient of Jnanpith Award for 1998.

INTERNATIONAL

DECEMBER 1998

24 : Iraq bans all UN flights following Anglo-American air strikes.

26 : Iraq says it won't accept any compromise plan on arms inspection by Russia, China and France; insists upon immediate lifting of UN sanctions.

27 : Following calling off of the controversial F-16 aircraft deal with USA, Pakistan decides to buy Chinese F-7 MiG aircraft equipped with night combat capability.

28 : Arab Parliamentarians call for end to economic sanctions against Baghdad.

★ Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat alleges that Israeli polls are designed to scuttle Wye River Peace Accord.

December 30 : Bangladesh decides to repeal the Vested Property Act under which Pakistan Government acquired lands and properties of thousands of minorities, especially Hindus during the 1965 Indo-Pak War.

JANUARY 1999

1 : 11 members of 15-strong European Union (barring UK, Greece, Denmark and Sweden) launch a new common currency, Euro at Brussels. The Euro 11 members are : Germany France, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

★ Mr. Nihal Rodrigo, Sri Lankan diplomat takes over as Secretary-General of SAARC.

2 : Germany takes over six-monthly rotational Presidency of European Union from Austria.

3 : BBC radio poll names William Shakespeare as "Man of the Millennium".

★ India and Pakistan swap nuclear installations lists as per 1998 bilateral accord.

★ US Vice-President, Mr. Al Gore is the first official Democratic candidate for the 2002 Presidential race.

Mr. Jean Claude Juncker, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

★Pak Premier, Mr. Nawaz Sharif escapes bid on his life near Lahore.

4 : Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein asserts that no-fly zones imposed on his country have no basis in international law and vows to fight violations of Iraqi airspace.

★ A robot Polar Lander takes off from Cape Canaveral on a 11-month water probe of the Mars.

5 : US eases embargo against Cuba, permitting Cubans to receive more funds from American friends and family members.

★ Iraq asks UN to recall US and British nationals.

6 : Senate impeachment trial of US President, Mr. Bill Clinton begins.

7 : UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan denies any knowledge of UN arms inspectors' role in alleged spying for US.

9 : A leading US think tank, Freedom House, identifies "pluralistic" India as the only "free" country in the South Asia, while Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh are termed "partly free".

11 : Saudi Arabia and Egypt call for ouster of Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein.

12 : According to NASA, 1998 was the hottest year on record, with average global temperature warmer by 0.18°C than the previous record in 1995.

★ During Indian Defence Minister's visit to France, the two countries agree to intensify defence cooperation.

★ Vietnam and China resume postal links snapped as a result of the 1979 Sino-Vietnam War over conflicting sovereignty claims to South China Sea.

13 : US fighter jets bomb Iraqi missile launch sites for third consecutive day.

14 : France proposes lifting of oil curbs against Iraq but calls for a war weapons monitoring system to prevent Mr. Saddam Hussein from re-acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

15 : Nepal's King Birendra dissolves Parliament and fixes May 3, 1999 for general elections—a day after Prime

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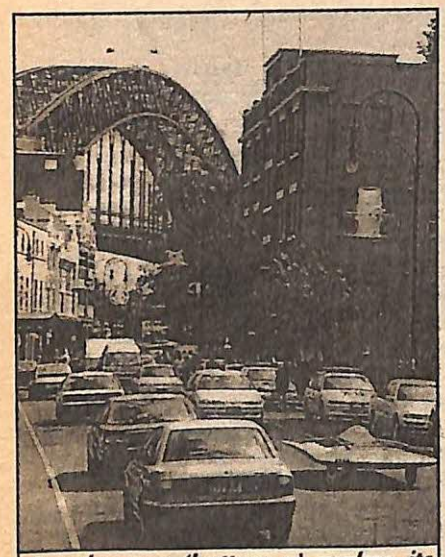

A solar car (bottom r) makes its way through 'The Rocks' in Sydney on the first stage of a 1800-km race from Sydney to Melbourne on January 17, 1999. The race is sponsored by an Australian power company and seeks to promote the use of solar and electric power in the automobile industry

Minister, Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala won a crucial parliamentary vote of confidence.

16 : Pakistani authorities say they are enforcing Shariah in a border region in a move seen as a victory to a Muslim fundamentalist group which straddles the Pakistan-Afganistan border.

17 : Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein calls for formation of a new bloc by Eastern countries as a bulwark against Western hegemony led by USA.

18 : UN Secretary-General calls for end of UN peace-keeping mission in Angola as the peace process has collapsed in the war-ravaged country.

★ Sri Lanka rules out mediation by South African President, Mr. Nelson Mandela for talks with LTTE.

19 : The United States warns Yugoslavia of military action if it fails to allow the entrance of the UN peace keepers and war crimes tribunal representatives into Kosovo to conduct investigation in the massacre of 45 ethnic Albanians.

20 : The White House challenges the legal and factual basis for US President, Mr. Bill Clinton's impeachment and urges the Senate to reject the demand for his ouster.

SPORTS

DECEMBER 1998

24 : Gopichand and Manjusha Kanwar win Men's and Women's titles respectively in the All India Grand Prix Gold Cup Badminton Championships at Bareilly.

★ Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee announces a cash award of Rs. 5 lakh, 3 lakh and 2 lakh respectively to Indian sportspersons who have won gold, silver and bronze medal at the Bangkok Asiad.

★ Virender Singh of India bags a gold in 75 kg category and Prasad Kumar silver in the Commonwealth Body Building Championships in Meleka (Malaysia). India finish third.

29 : Sachin Tendulkar scores 17th century in Test cricket in the second Test against New Zealand in Wellington.

★ England win the fourth Test against Australia at Melbourne by 12 runs with a deadly bowling of paceman Dean Headley.

JANUARY 1999

4 : Rahul Dravid scores 190 runs in the third Test against New Zealand at Hamilton and crosses the 2000-run mark in Test cricket.

★ Farah Khan (Karnataka) wins the National Billiards Championships for Women defeating Amrita Mahapatra (Orissa).

5 : Australian captain Mark Taylor achieves a record for the highest number of

catches in Test cricket (157 in 104 Tests) in the fifth Test against England at Sydney.

★ Australia annex the fifth Test and the Ashes series (3-1) against England.

6 : Rahul Dravid joins Hazare- Gavaskar Club as the third Indian batsman to score a century in each innings of a Test match.

7 : Martina Hingis avenges her defeat in US Open (Women's Singles) in 1998 by outplaying Lindsay Davenport in the Hopman's Cup in Perth (Australia).

9 : Australia's newest tennis sensation 15-year old school girl, Jelena Dokic, teaming with Mark Phillippossis, steers her country to victory over Sweden in Hopman Cup final.

★ Ukraine dethrone defending champions India with an emphatic win (3-1) in the final of 4th Rashid Memorial Volleyball Tournament at Dubai.

★ Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala win the Surjit Hockey title for the first time defeating defending champions, Northern Railways.

World number eight player Todd Martin of the USA holds the trophy after winning the final of the $750,000 Sydney International Tennis Tournament on January 16, 1999. Martin beat Alex Corretja 6-3, 7-6

11 : Indo-Pak Tests at Delhi and Chennai swapped due to security reasons. The first Test to start at Chennai from January 28 (instead of Delhi). Second Test match will be held in Delhi from February 4.

★ Six leading hockey players including captain Dhanraj Pillai of India's gold-winning squad in Bangkok Asiad dropped from the forthcoming Indo-Pak hockey series. Former Coach Vasudevan Bhaskar recalled to replace M.K. Kaushik.

12 : India defeat New Zealand in the second one-dayer at Napier.

13 : Australia defeat Sri Lanka in the triangular series by 8 wickets and 25 balls to spare in Sydney.

★ Michael Jordan, winner of six US Basketball titles, retires.

★ Chetan Baboor and Paulmi Ghatak annex the Men's and Women's National Table Tennis Championship respectively at Chennai.

15 : The third one-dayer between India and New Zealand at Wellington is abandoned due to rain.

16 : India win the fourth Test against New Zealand at Auckland by 5 wickets.

17 : Madhya Pradesh lift the Wills Trophy, defeating Bengal by 32 runs.

★ Jean Louis Schiesson and Philippe Monnet of France win the 21st Granada-Dakar rally.

18 : South Africa complete a 5-0 series whitewash with a 351-run victory against West Indies in the fifth and final Test at Centurion (South Africa).

★ Alexei Dreer of Russia lifts the Linares Open Chess title beating V. Bologan of Molodova.

19 : New Zealand level one-day series (2-2) with India. Rahul Dravid is Man of the Series.

20 : American sprinter Marion Jones is named winner of the 19th annual Jesse Owens International Trophy awarded by the International Amateur Athletic Assoication ❑

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- World-famous author. Published 3 computer books in USA including a best-seller *MS-DOS Masters*.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our country. Now, I spend my time at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.

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GRADE 'C' STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATION*

Conducted By Staff Selection Commission

General Knowledge – March 1997

1. Who is generally considered to be the Father of Indian Renaissance ?
(A) Jayaprakash Narayan
(B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(C) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
(D) Ambalal Sarabhai

2. Which of the following throws light on Harappan Culture ?
(A) Writing in terracota seals
(B) Rock Edicts
(C) Archaeological excavations
(D) All of these

3. The Grand Trunk Road was laid by
(A) Akbar
(B) Ashoka
(C) Sher Shah Suri
(D) Samudragupta

4. The Stone Age people had the first domestic animal :
(A) Dogs (B) Horses
(C) Sheep (D) Asses

5. Who among the following remarked that "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" ?
(A) Dadabhai Nauroji
(B) Aurobindo Ghosh
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

6. Ashoka's *Dhamma* should be interpreted as :
(A) An attitude of social responsibility
(B) A synonym for Buddhism
(C) Declarations of the King as a lay Buddhist to the Buddhist *sangha*
(D) Piety resulting from good deeds inspired by formal religious beliefs

7. The Dandi March was the Satyagraha against
(A) Untouchability
(B) Salt Tax
(C) Prohibition
(D) Child Marriage

8. Which among the following is a folk dance of India ?
(A) Manipuri (B) Kathakali
(C) Garba (D) Mohiniattam

9. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at
(A) Bombay (Mumbai)
(B) Delhi
(C) Calcutta
(D) Madras (Chennai)

10. Which one of the following is concerned with the promotion of dance, drama and music ?
(A) Sangeet Natak Akademi
(B) Sahitya Akademi
(C) National School of Drama
(D) Lalit Kala Akademi

11. In inaccessible areas of the country, a large part of the local needs are met by
(A) Imports from towns
(B) Migrant shopkeepers
(C) Rural cottage industry
(D) Religious fairs

12. One of the leaders who founded the Swaraj Party was
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) B.G. Tilak
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) Chittaranjan Dass

* No Examination was held in 1998

Capricorn / Cancer

13. An integrated and coordinated rail and road network helps in the economic development of a country by linking
(A) Centres of production with consumption points
(B) District headquarters with villages
(C) Ports with hinterland
(D) National and State capitals

14. The class which almost remained aloof and participated the least in the Indian National Movement was
(A) Capitalists
(B) Peasants
(C) Government officials
(D) Princes of States

15. The ideal monsoon system is developed in
(A) Mexico (B) India
(C) Thailand (D) China

16. Alexander advanced in India up to the river
(A) Ravi (B) Satluj
(C) Beas (D) Yamuna

17. The water divide between Indus and Ganga river systems is formed by
(A) Vindhyan Range
(B) Dhaula Dhar Range
(C) Aravalli Range
(D) Satpura Range

18. The partition of Bengal was effected in 1905 by
(A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Lytton
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Lawrence

19. Which of the following represents the zone between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn ?
(A) Frigid Zone
(B) Torrid Zone
(C) Temperate Zone
(D) Sub-tropical Zone

20. The Treaty of Srirangapattanam was between Tipu Sultan and
(A) Robert Clive (B) Cornwallis
(C) Dalhousie (D) Warren Hastings

21. The coastal corridor having annual rainfall of more than 200 cm extends from
(A) Kutch to Bombay (Mumbai)
(B) Bombay (Mumbai) to Cochin
(C) Digha to Visakhapatnam
(D) Visakhapatnam to Kanyakumari

22. Our Solar System is a small unit of :
(A) Milky Way Galaxy
(B) Crab Nebula Galaxy
(C) An independent Galaxy
(D) None of the above

23. The weather variable which affects yield of a crop in India most significantly is :
(A) Humidity (B) Rainfall
(C) Sunshine (D) Temperature

24. Which of the following States leads in irrigation by tanks ?
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

25. Fiords are formed by :
(A) Glacial erosion
(B) Underground water action
(C) Landslide
(D) Marine action

26. Which one of the following crops has the most dispersed distribution in India ?
(A) Coffee (B) Cotton
(C) Jute (D) Tea

27. The oil exporting countries have formed a trade association known as :
(A) OPAC (B) OPEC
(C) EFTA (D) COMECON

28. Deccan Trap areas in Western India largely have
(A) Alluvial Soil (B) Black Soil
(C) Red Soil (D) Laterite Soil

29. The primitive tribes of Andaman are descendants of
(A) Caucasoids (B) Mongoloids
(C) Australoids (D) Negroids

30. The city with equatorial climate is
(A) Khartoum
(B) Bombay (Mumbai)
(C) Calcutta
(D) Singapore

31. Which State has coffee and tea both as its chief cash crops ?
(A) Karnataka (B) Assam
(C) Kerala (D) Maharashtra

32. To get the Net National Product we deduct what from the Gross National Product ?
(A) Direct Taxes (B) Imports
(C) Interim Payments (D) Loss

33. In which one of the regions stated below is the Bharat Petroleum company situated ?
(A) Kandla (B) Cochin (Kochi)
(C) Dehra Dun (D) Visakhapatnam

34. The demand curve will go up in the case of a commodity when
(A) Its price falls
(B) Income of consumers increases
(C) Prices of domestic products fall
(D) Essential commodities become more expensive

35. The city which has been given the name of Silicon Valley of India is in which State ?
(A) Karnataka (B) Kerala
(C) Maharashtra (D) Haryana

36. A firm will be at its break-even point when
(A) Total cost = Total Income
(B) Limited Costs = Limited Income
(C) Average costs = Average Income
(D) Average variable cost = Average Income

37. Which of these generally lack in the soil founded in India ?
(A) Minerals (B) Living Organism
(C) Binding Force (D) Composition

38. Privatisation is the forecast of
(A) Removal of public enterprises
(B) Force the economy to its slow pace
(C) Remove State interference in the economic programmes
(D) Bring private monopoly in place of State monopoly

39. The Gobi Desert lies under the shadow of the mountain-chain ?
(A) Alps (B) Rocky Mountains
(C) Himalayas (D) Ural Mountains

40. What is the main purpose of currency ?
(A) Currency Chest
(B) Standard of Postponed Payments
(C) Standard of Money
(D) Medium of Exchange

41. Devaluation of a currency refers to
(A) Decrease in the internal value of money
(B) Decrease in the external value of money
(C) Decrease both in the external and internal values of money
(D) Government withdrawal of a currency not of a denomination

42. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of Indian economy ?
(A) High rate of population growth
(B) Extensive disguised unemployment
(C) Low level of adult literacy
(D) High level of exports

43. India is the largest producer of
(A) Mica (B) Coal
(C) Tin (D) Lead

44. Demand of a commodity mainly depends on
(A) Desire to purchase
(B) Power to purchase
(C) Tax policy
(D) Advertisement

45. The cost of producing iron in India is considerably lower than in other countries because
(A) Low wage of miners
(B) Large supply of iron ore
(C) Large supply of coal
(D) Coal and iron-ore are found in the same area

46. Legal equality implies that
(A) The State cannot enact different laws for different groups of people
(B) Everybody is equal before the law
(C) There should be equality among equals and inequality among the unequals
(D) There should be no special laws for any category of people

47. Currency notes of the RBI are backed by certain assets. These assets must not be less than a prescribed amount of
(A) Gold and foreign securities
(B) Gold
(C) Government securities
(D) Gold, foreign securities and Government securities

48. Which democratic country is said to be federal in form but unitary in character ?
(A) USA (B) India
(C) Ireland (D) UK

49. Who conducts public debt operations of the Government of India ?
(A) The Controller of Capital Issues
(B) The Union Ministry of Finance
(C) State Bank of India
(D) The Reserve Bank of India

50. The basis of classifying governments as unitary and federal is

(A) Relationship between the Centre and States

(B) Relationship between the Legislature and Executive

(C) Relationship between the Legislature and Judiciary

(D) Relationship between the Prime Minister and the President

51. The Finance Commission is mainly concerned with recommending to the President about

(A) Distributing net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States

(B) Principles governing the grants-in-aid to be given to States

(C) Both A and B

(D) Neither A nor B

52. Parliament can legislate on matters listed in the State List

(A) With the prior permission of the President

(B) Only after the Constitution is amended suitably

(C) In case of inconsistency among State legislations

(D) At the request of two or more States

53. The two basic values of a Constitutional Government are

(A) Stability and Liberty

(B) Liberty and Equality

(C) Equality and Fraternity

(D) Stability and Justice

54. With which of the following is the institution of Ombudsman (or *Lokpal*) related ?

(A) It redresses public grievances

(B) It is a creation of Parliament/State Legislature

(C) It does not come under the Executive's control

(D) All the above

55. If a man is denied freedom of movement, it means a denial of

(A) Natural Liberty (B) Civil Liberty

(C) Political Liberty (D) Economic Liberty

56. To be appointed as Advocate-General of the State, the person should possess the qualifications necessary for appointment as

(A) A judge of the Supreme Court

(B) A judge of the High Court

(C) A State Governor

(D) Chief Minister of the State

57. The function of *pro-tem* Speaker is to

(A) Conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of the Speaker

(B) Officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected

(C) Swear-in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected

(D) Check if the election certificates of members are in order

58. Which of the following members of the UN ***does not*** have the veto power in the United Nations Security Council ?

(A) USA (B) Germany

(C) France (D) China

59. State Governors hold office

(A) During their good behaviour

(B) During the pleasure of Chief Minister

(C) During the pleasure of the President

(D) For a fixed and unalterable term

60. The President of India can be impeached by Parliament if he

(A) Refuses to sign a Bill passed by Parliament

(B) Is suffering from an incurable disease

(C) Is charged with the violation of Constitution

(D) Has grown quite old

61. The commonest cancer in Indian population is that of

(A) Mouth (B) Breasts

(C) Lungs (D) Uterus

62. Hay Fever and Asthma belong to the category of

(A) Deficiency diseases

(B) Degenerative diseases

(C) Hormonal diseases

(D) Allergies

63. India has been described under Article i of the Constitution as a

(A) Federation

(B) Federation, with a strong unitary bias

(C) Confederation

(D) Union of States

64. Which of the following is an element ?

(A) Silica (B) Magnesia

(C) Glass (D) Graphite

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- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer.
- At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time at the "Mind Power Research Institute."

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time.

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65. Which of the following legislatures is universally acknowledged as the Mother of Parliaments ?
(A) Congress of the United States
(B) British Parliament
(C) Federal Assembly of Switzerland
(D) Canadian Parliament

66. The function of a catalyst in a reaction is to
(A) Decrease the rate of the reaction
(B) Increase the rate of the reaction
(C) Increase the pressure of the reactants
(D) Decrease the pressure of the reactants

67. Fascism believes in
(A) Superiority of race
(B) Gradual change
(C) Absence of discrimination
(D) Pluralism

68. What is common between a whale and a monkey ?
(A) Both have an external ear
(B) Both have a long balancing tail
(C) Both have body hairs throughout life
(D) Both give birth to young ones

69. The hormone which regulates the basal metabolism in our body is secreted from
(A) Pituitary (B) Thyroid
(C) Adrenal cortex (D) Pancreas

70. The acid used in car battery is
(A) Hydrochloric acid
(B) Boric acid
(C) Sulphuric acid
(D) Carbonic acid

71. What is true about bats ?
(A) They lay their eggs in the hollows of trees but do not sit on them for incubation
(B) They make use of "echolocation" for avoiding obstacles while flying
(C) They have toothless beaks
(D) They have nucleated red blood cells

72. The renewable source of energy is
(A) Petroleum (B) Kerosene
(C) Coal (D) Tree

73. The filament of an electric bulb is made of
(A) Copper (B) Soft iron
(C) Cast iron (D) Tungsten

74. The natural wax and lac are obtained as
(A) Petroleum products
(B) Resins of forest plants
(C) Byproducts of sugar industry
(D) Insect secretions

75. The currency of Japan is called
(A) Yen (B) Dollar
(C) Pound (D) Lira

76. A characteristic gas smells near the unclear public urinals. Which is this gas ?
(A) Ammonia
(B) Chlorine
(C) Sulphur dioxide
(D) Carbon monoxide

77. Which of the following Republics *did not* belong to the Soviet Union ?
(A) Estonia (B) Armenia
(C) Latvia (D) Slovenia

78. Milk has sweet taste of its own due to a certain sugar present in it, whereas the curd prepared from milk is sour. This change involves conversion of
(A) Sucrose into succinic acid
(B) Glucose into glutamine
(C) Fructose into fumaric acid
(D) Lactose into lactic acid

79. Pete Sampras of USA is a top player of the world in
(A) Tennis (B) Cricket
(C) Baseball (D) Ice Hockey

80. The soil with poor water-holding capacity is
(A) Silt (B) Clay
(C) Sand (D) Loam

81. Geet Sethi is a
(A) Billiards champion
(B) Pop singer
(C) Chess player
(D) Football captain

82. Which of the following is a result of surface tension ?
(A) Gravitational pull
(B) Viscosity
(C) Capillary action
(D) Radiation

83. The latest Magsaysay Award winner from India is
(A) B.G. Verghese
(B) Kiran Bedi
(C) T.N. Seshan
(D) M.S. Swaminathan

84. Who recently achieved the distinction of taking 300 wickets both in Test cricket and one day internationals ?

(A) Courtney Walsh of West Indies
(B) Waqar Yunus of Pakistan
(C) Wasim Akram of Pakistan
(D) Curtly Ambrose of West Indies

85. Columbia Space Shuttle, launched on 11th November 1996, has the distinction of

(A) Sending the oldest person ever in space
(B) Being the first mission to Venus
(C) Carrying copies of *Bible*, *Bhagawat Gita* and *Koran* to be lodged on Moon's surface
(D) Carrying equipment and material to establish a permanent station on Moon

86. The 1996 Olympic Gold Medal for women's 100 metres was won by

(A) Wang Junxia (B) Gail Devers
(C) Ludmila Engquist (D) Brigeta Bukovec

87. Mohammad Azharuddin achieved a record for his performance in cricket which related to

(A) First cricketer in the world to hold 100 Test catches
(B) First batsman in history to play against all Test playing countries both at home and abroad
(C) First cricketer to run out 100 batsmen in Test cricket
(D) Captain of the Indian cricket team for the longest period

88. The Ahmedabad Airport has recently been named after which famous national leader

(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Kasturba Gandhi
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. Jivraj Mehta

89. The director of the film *Making of the Mahatma* is

(A) Richard Attenborough
(B) Girish Karnad
(C) Adoor Gopalakrishnan
(D) Shyam Benegal

90. What is the new theme song of the Indian Army ?

(A) *Sare Jahan Se Achha*
(B) *Kadam Kadam Badhaye Ja*
(C) *Vande Mataram*
(D) *Mera Bharat Mahan*

91. 1st December of every year is observed to mark

(A) World Habitat Day
(B) Universal Children's Day
(C) World AIDS Day
(D) Anniversary of United Nations

92. Which eminent social worker undertook a fast at Siddhi village in Maharashtra demanding action against corrupt Ministers ?

(A) Anna Hazare (B) K.R. Khairnar
(C) Medha Patekar (D) Baba Amte

93. MAT is a new tax introduced in the 1996-1997 Budget. It relates to

(A) Tax on marine and agricultural products exported from India
(B) Customs duty of Aircrafts imported by Indian Airlines and Air India
(C) Excise duty on new type of liquor
(D) Minimum corporate tax for zero tax companies

94. The 1996 Jnanpith Award has been given to

(A) Sunil Gangopadyaya
(B) Asha Purna Devi
(C) Tagazhi Sivasankaran Pillai
(D) Mahasveta Devi

95. Which prominent citizen of India has been given honorary US citizenship ?

(A) R.K. Narayan
(B) Mother Teresa
(C) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(D) Pandit Ravi Shankar

96. Open Sky Policy means

(A) Opening the ozone layer
(B) Artificial rain
(C) Operation of both the private and public airways
(D) Permission to foreign airlines

97. Which country defeated India in the recent election for membership of the UN Security Council ?

(A) Pakistan (B) Iran
(C) China (D) Japan

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98. The cellular phone system (Mobile Communication System) has a basic operational building block. It is a

(A) Tansmitter
(B) Subscriber
(C) Cell
(D) Radio base station

99. If you are referring to the Thesaurus, it would relate to a

(A) Book about words
(B) Measuring instrument
(C) Pre-historic reptile
(D) A book of prayers for Catholics

100. Which of the cities listed below is scheduled to host the 17th Commonwealth Games in 2002 ?

(A) Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
(B) Bangkok (Thailand)
(C) Victoria (Canada)
(D) Manchester (UK)

ANSWERS

~~1. (B)~~	~~2. (D)~~	~~3. (C)~~	~~4. (A)~~
1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (A)
5. (D)	6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (C)
9. (A)	10. (A)	11. (B)	12. (B)
13. (C)	14. (D)	15. (B)	16. (C)
17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)
25. (D)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (D)
29. (D)	30. (A)	31. (A)	32. (D)
33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (A)	36. (B)
37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (D)	40. (D)
41. (B)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (B)
45. (A)	46. (B)	47. (A)	48. (B)
49. (D)	50. (A)	51. (C)	52. (D)
53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (C)	56. (B)
57. (C)	58. (B)	59. (C)	60. (C)
61. (D)	62. (D)	63. (D)	64. (D)
65. (B)	66. (B)	67. (A)	68. (D)
69. (B)	70. (C)	71. (B)	72. (D)
73. (D)	74. (D)	75. (A)	76. (C)
77. (D)	78. (D)	79. (A)	80. (C)
81. (A)	82. (C)	83. (C)	84. (C)
85. (A)	86. (B)	87. (B)	88. (C)
89. (D)	90. (D)	91. (C)	92. (A)
93. (D)	94. (D)	95. (B)	96. (C)
97. (D)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (D)

English Language – March 1997

Directions: **In questions 1 to 10, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of (A) or (B) or (C) of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark your answer as (D).**

1. I have (A)/ invited (B)/ to dinner. (C)/ No error. (D)

2. A block of residential flats (A)/ are coming up (B)/ near our house. (C)/ No error. (D)

3. The test will not need (A)/ more than one and half (B)/ to finish. (C)/ No error. (D)

4. Will you be (A)/ at Board meeting (B)/ on next Wednesday. (C)/ No error. (D)

5. He is writing (A)/ for the (B)/ past four hours. (C)/ No error. (D)

6. He was in such hurry (A)/ that he did not (B)/ wait for me (C)/ No error. (D)

7. He was sure (A)/ that he should (B)/ win the prize. (C)/ No error. (D)

8. Had I (A)/ know it earlier (B)/ I would have contacted you. (C)/ No error. (D)

9. I am thinking (A)/ to go to Agra (B)/ for my cousin's marriage. (C)/ No error. (D)

10. You must (A)/ remember me (B)/ to post this letter. (C)/ No error. (D)

Directions: **In questions 11 to 20, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it.**

11. My father _____ down for a nap.

(A) lay (B) laid
(C) lain (D) lie

12. The time he noticed his mistake, he put _____ the light and slept.

(A) Up (B) down
(C) in (D) out

13. I am sure that neither the house nor its contents _____ for sale.

(A) is (B) are
(C) have been (D) were

14. West Bengal _____ plentiful rainfall and is consquently a very green part of the country.
(A) misses (B) receives
(C) expects (D) regrets

15. If you work beyond your capacity, you will naturally feel _____.
(A) drowsy (B) tired
(C) confident (D) giddy

16. I have read one novel by Premchand. I want to read _____ novel by him.
(A) other (B) another
(C) all (D) few

17. The man came in a van to _____ the television set.
(A) mend (B) reform
(C) correct (D) alter

18. He was accused _____ stealing his aunt's necklace.
(A) for (B) with
(C) of (D) on

19. Indeed, all over the world, more and more people are _____ coffee.
(A) wanting (B) drinking
(C) liking (D) partaking

20. The park _____ as far as the river.
(A) extends (B) advances
(C) enlarges (D) emerges

Directions: **In question 21 to 30, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.**

21. FAMILIAR
(A) Unpleasant (B) Dangerous
(C) Friendly (D) Strange

22. PRELIMINARY
(A) Final (B) First
(C) Secondary (D) Initial

23. DOUBTFUL
(A) Famous (B) Certain
(C) Fixed (D) Important

24. ENMITY
(A) Important (B) Unnecessary
(C) Friendship (D) Likeness

25. SHRINK
(A) Contract (B) Spoil
(C) Expand (D) Stretch

26. CROWDED
(A) Busy (B) Congested
(C) Quiet (D) Deserted

27. ENTRAVAGANCE
(A) Luxury (B) Poverty
(C) Economy (D) Cheapness

28. REVEALED
(A) Denied (B) Concealed
(C) Ignored (D) Overlooked

29. GRACEFUL
(A) Rough (B) Expert
(C) Miserable (D) Awkward

30. AWARE
(A) Uncertain (B) Ignorant
(C) Sure (D) Doubtful

Directions: **In questions 31 to 40, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.**

31. CORRESPONDENCE
(A) Agreements (B) Contracts
(C) Documents (D) Letters

32. VENUE
(A) Place (B) Agenda
(C) Time (D) Duration

33. DISTANT
(A) Far (B) Removed
(C) Reserved (D) Separate

34. DILIGENT
(A) Progressive (B) Brilliant
(C) Inventive (D) Hard-working

35. SHIVER
(A) Shake (B) Rock
(C) Tremble (D) Move

36. CONSEQUENCES
(A) Results (B) Conclusions
(C) Difficulties (D) Applications

37. ABUNDANT
(A) Ripe (B) Cheap
(C) Plenty (D) Absent

38. BRIEF
(A) Limited (B) Small
(C) Little (D) Short

39. CANDID
(A) Apparent (B) Explicit
(C) Frank (D) Bright

40. VIGOUR
(A) Strength (B) Boldness
(C) Warmth (D) Enthusiasm

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Directions: In questions 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in underlined in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

41. Don't lose patience, things will improve by and by.
(A) soon (B) finally
(C) gradually (D) unexpectedly

42. When he heard that he had once again not been selected he lost heart.
(A) became desperate
(B) felt sad
(C) became angry
(D) became discouraged

43. I felt like a fish out of water among all those business tycoons.
(A) troubled (B) stupid
(C) uncomfortable (D) inferior

44. Turban is in vogue in some communities.
(A) in fashion (B) out of use
(C) vaguely used (D) never used

45. The PM has pulled up Orissa partymen.
(A) elevated (B) rewarded
(C) punished (D) reprimanded

46. His plan was so complicated that it floored his listeners.
(A) entertained (B) puzzled
(C) annoyed (D) encouraged

47. The prince did not take after the king.
(A) run after (B) follow
(C) precede (D) resemble

48. I requested him to put in a word for me.
(A) introduce (B) assist
(C) support (D) recommend

49. The curious neighbours were disappointed as the young couple's quarrel was just a storm in a tea cup.
(A) violent quarrel
(B) fuss about a trifle
(C) brittle situation
(D) quarrel about tea cups

50. His friends let him down.
(A) failed (B) comforted
(C) succeeded (D) stood by

Directions: In questions 51 to 60, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

51. 1. The play
P. was
Q. enacted
R. by Shakespeare
S. by the students
6. of Standard X.
(A) PQRS (B) SPQR
(C) RPQS (D) QSPR

52. 1. Three young men were killed
P. against a truck
Q. near Karanth village
R. on Patna-Ranchi road
S. when their motor-cycle dashed
6. early this morning.
(A) SPQR (B) RSPQ
(C) SRQP (D) PQRS

53. 1. Each one of us must realise
P. for India and her people
Q. which has been the basis of our culture
R. that the only future
S. is one of tolerance and cooperation
6. from ages past.
(A) PSQR (B) RSQP
(C) PRQS (D) RPSQ

54. 1. The letter bundles
P. with special labels
Q. are placed in bags
R. they are sent to
S. on them and then
6. the railway station.
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) QPRS (D) PSRQ

55. 1. From the hill, where we were standing
P. lying to the west and to the north
Q. and some rising considerably above the sand
R. some half buried
S. we saw such a large number of tombs
6. that we could not count them.
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) SQPR

56. 1. Many
P. for the making of the New India
Q. and women have worked
R. in many different
S. great men
6. ways.
(A) PQRS (B) SQRP
(C) SQPR (D) PSRQ

57. 1. Yesterday morning,
P. and raising slogans against
Q. I was shocked to see the bank employees
R. when I went to my bank to withdraw some money,
S. squatting at the gate of the bank
6. the anti-worker stance of the bank management.
(A) QSPR (B) RQSP
(C) SPRQ (D) PSRQ

58. 1. In spite of the repeated warnings
P. given by his friends and well-wishers,
Q. Ramesh continued to gamble
R. that he had inherited
S. and eventually lost everything
6. from his long-dead parents.
(A) PQSR (B) QSRP
(C) SRPQ (D) RPQS

59. 1. Here live the Kolis,
P. the original inhabitants
Q. the British joined together
R. and turned it into
S. of the seven islands,
6. a thriving port city.
(A) PSQR (B) PQRS
(C) PRSQ (D) PQSR

60. 1. When the headmaster questioned the boy
P. from the school grounds two days before
Q. he flatly denied having had
R. of a bicycle
S. about the disappearance
6. anything to do with it.
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) SRQP (D) QPSR

Directions: **In questions 61 to 70, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.**

61. (A) Deploy (B) Emply
(C) Supply (D) Reply

62. (A) Leisure (B) Nuisance
(C) Opineon (D) Mystery

63. (A) Dismiss (B) Dispel
(C) Disservice (D) Discribe

64. (A) Grammer (B) Hammer
(C) Manner (D) Stammer

65. (A) Choclate (B) Woollen
(C) Parliament (D) Biscuit

66. (A) Differed (B) Suffered
(C) Offered (D) Reffered

67. (A) Passion (B) Fashion
(C) Ration (D) Tution

68. (A) Formulate (B) Formidable
(C) Forman (D) Format

69. (A) Collision (B) Superstition
(C) Conversation (D) Humilation

70. (A) Refuse (B) Repute
(C) Despute (D) Confuse

Directions: **In questions 71 to 75, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.**

71. That which cannot be corrected :
(A) Unintelligible (B) Indelible
(C) Illegible (D) Incorrigible

72. A child born after the death of its father :
(A) Posthumous (B) Orphan
(C) Bastard (D) Progenitor

73. Something that can be heard :
(A) Auditory (B) Audio-visual
(C) Audible (D) Audition

74. The absence of law and order :
(A) Rebellion (B) Anarchy
(C) Mutiny (D) Revolt

75. To walk with slow or regular steps is to :
(A) Limp (B) Stride
(C) Pace (D) Advance

Directions: **In questions 76 to 80, a sentence has been given in Active Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice.**

76. She spoke to the official on duty.
(A) The official on duty was spoken to by her.
(B) The official was spoken to by her on duty.
(C) She was spoken to by the official on duty.
(D) She was the official to be spoken to on duty.

(Continued on page 79)

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Bank Clerical Examination, November 1998

Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Chandigarh

Reasoning Ability Test

Q. 1. Introducing Suneeta, Ajay said, "She is the wife of my mother's only son". How is Suneeta related to Ajay ?

(1) Wife (2) Sister (3) Sister-in-law
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 2. Profit earned by Company 'X' in the year 1991 is more than the profit earned in 1993 but not as much as the profit earned in 1994. Profit earned by the Company in 1994 is less than the profit earned in 1992 but more than that in 1995. In which of the following years did the Company earn maximum profit ?

(1) 1995 (2) 1994 (3) 1993
(4) 1991 (5) 1992

Q. 3. In the following number series how many 5's are there which are immediately preceded by an odd number and immediately followed by an even number ?

2 4 9 7 6 5 5 4 3 7 9 4 5 8
3 5 6 7 9 8 4 2 5 6 7 5 2

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5) 6

Q. 4. In a certain code language the word 'REVOLUTION' is written as 'UNTOIRLEOV'. How will the word 'FREQUENTLY' be written in that language ?

(1) FURQEEYNLT (2) ELNYTFQRUT
(3) EYNLTFQURT (4) EYNLTFURQE
(5) None of these

Q. 5. In a certain code language "$ # ?" means "day is hot", "● ★ !" means "eat sweet sugar" and "@ # ★ " means "hot and sweet". Which symbol represents the word "and" ?

(1) # (2) $ (3) @
(4) ★ (5) Data inadequate

Directions (Qs. 6 to 8) : **Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Four friends Ajit, Dharmesh, Vimal and Kamal are studying together in Std. X. Ajit and Dharmesh are good in Science but poor in English. Ajit and Vimal are good in History but poor in Maths. Vimal and Kamal are good in English but poor in Geography. Kamal and Dharmesh are good in Maths as well as in History.

Q. 6. Who amongst the following boys is not good in Maths but good in Science ?

(1) Ajit (2) Vimal
(3) Kamal (4) Dharmesh
(5) None of these

Q. 7. Which of the following statements is definitely **true** ?

(1) Vimal and Kamal are good in English as well as in Science.
(2) All the four boys are good in History.
(3) Ajit is good in Geography, Science and History.
(4) Vimal is not good in Maths, Science and Geography.
(5) None of these

Q. 8. Which of the following pairs of boys are good both in English and History ?

(1) Ajit and Vimal (2) Ajit and Kamal
(3) Vimal and Kamal
(4) Kamal and Dharmesh
(5) None of these

Q. 9. Seema is elder than Geeta. Ramesh is younger than Seema and Sujata. Sujata is younger than Geeta. Who amongst them is youngest ?

(1) Seema (2) Sujata (3) Geeta
(4) Ramesh (5) Data inadequate

Q. 10. If it is possible to make a meaningful word from the second, fourth and fifth letters of the word 'TENACITY' using each letter only once, mark first letter of the word as your answer. If more than one word can be formed, mark 'M' as your answer and if no such word can be formed, mark 'X' as your answer.

(1) X (2) M (3) C (4) E (5) A

Q. 11. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'Secular' which have as many letters between them as in the alphabet ?

(1) One (2) Two (3) Three
(4) Four (5) There is no such pair

Q. 12. Abhijit's house is to the right of Baljit's house at a distance of 20 metres in the same row facing North. Sanjay's house is in the North-East direction of Baljit's house at a distance of 25 metres. Abhijit's house is in which direction with respect to Sanjay's house ?

(1) North (2) East (3) North-East
(4) West (5) South

Q. 13. In a row of boys, 'X' is 17th from the left end and 'Y' is 10th from the right end. If 'Y' is shifted to left by 5 places, he becomes immediate next to 'X' from left. How many boys are there in the row ?

(1) 32 (2) 33 (3) 31
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 14 and 15) **: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :**

(i) If '@' means 'less than'.
(ii) '#' means 'less than or equal to'
(iii) '★' means 'greater than' and
(iv) '$' means 'greater than or equal to'.

Q. 14. If P # R and Q ★ R, then which of the following is definitely **true** ?

(1) R ★ P (2) P # Q (3) Q @ P
(4) Q ★ P (5) None of these

Q. 15. If A @ B and C $ B, then which of the following is definitely **true** ?

(1) B ★ C (2) A ★ C (3) C ★ A
(4) A # B (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 16 to 18) **: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :**

In a row of children given below, boys are indicated by numerals and the girls are indicated by English alphabets.

A X 3 C 4 E F Z 2 Y L 5 6
7 N M L 4 X 8 T R 9 1 P Q

Q. 16. How many boys are there who are immediately preceded by a girl and immediately followed by a boy ?

(1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 3
(4) 5 (5) None of these

Q. 17. How many such girls are there in the row who are having girls on both sides ?

(1) 5 (2) 2 (3) 4
(4) 6 (5) None of these

Q. 18. If it is decided to form groups of children in such a way that each group has two girls and one boy, how many maximum groups can be formed ?

(1) 5 (2) 10 (3) 9
(4) 8 (5) None of these

Q. 19. Four of the following five form a group on the basis of their positions in English alphabet. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

(1) ADG (2) CFI (3) HKN
(4) PSV (5) LOQ

Q. 20. If the letters of the word 'Exorbitant' are rearranged by reversing the order of first half of the letters and also reversing the order of remaining letters, which letter will be fourth to the right of the eighth letter from the right ?

(1) O (2) X (3) N
(4) A (5) None of these

Q. 21. If 'A $ B' means 'A is brother of B'., 'A # B' means 'B is father of A' and 'A ★ B' means 'B is mother of A', which of the following represents the relationship, 'A is grandfather of B' ?

(1) B $ C ★ D # A (2) A # D $ C ★ B
(3) B # C $ D ★ A (4) B ★ C # D $ A
(5) None of these

Q. 22. National Day of a country 'X' is celebrated on fourth Saturday of a month which starts on Tuesday. On what date does the National Day fall ?

(1) 27 (2) 25 (3) 24
(4) 26 (5) None of these

Q. 23. In a factory each supervisor has a slogan which is coded to convert into a pass-word. Ashutosh's slogan 'hard work is the best solution' is coded as 'is best hard the work solution'. If Amit's slogan is 'honest work is always appropriately rewarded'; what will be his coded pass-word ?

(1) is appropriately honest rewarded always work
(2) is appropriately honest always work rewarded
(3) is honest appropriately always work rewarded
(4) is work appropriately always honest rewarded
(5) None of these

Q. 24. If it is possible to make a meaningful word from the second, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth letters of the word 'DISGRACEFUL' using each letter only once; mark first letter of the word as your answer. If more than one word can be formed, mark 'M' as your answer and if no such word can be formed, mark 'X' as your answer.

(1) F (2) B (3) G
(4) M (5) X

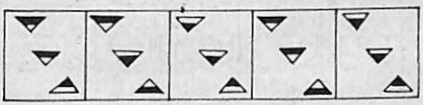
Q. 25. In a unit-test of 100 marks, Sangita scored less marks than Sandip but not as less as Rajan. Rajan scored more than Vijay but not as much as Mitesh. Who scored highest ?

(1) Sandip (2) Vijay
(3) Mitesh (4) Sangita
(5) Data inadequate

Directions (Qs. 26 to 40) : In each of the questions given below, which one of the five answer figures in the second row should come after the problem figures in the first row, if the sequence were continued ?

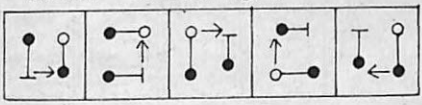
Q. 26. Problem Figures

Answer Figures

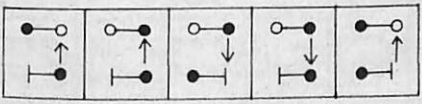


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 27. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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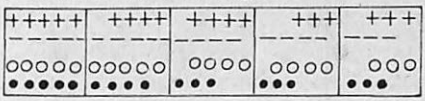
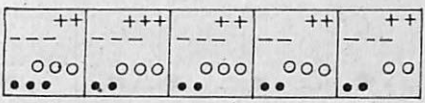
Q. 28. Problem Figures

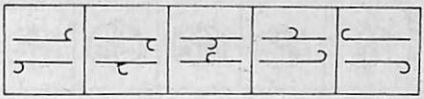


Answer Figures

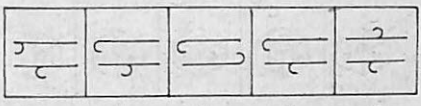


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 29. Problem Figures

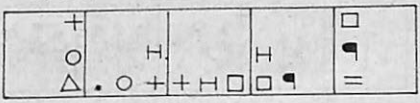


Answer Figures



1 2 3 4 5

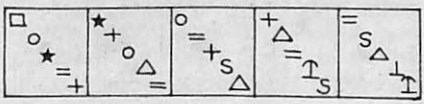
Q. 30. Problem Figures



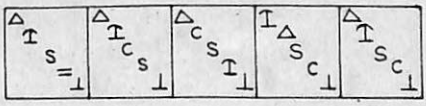
Answer Figures

1 2 3 4 5

Q. 31. Problem Figures

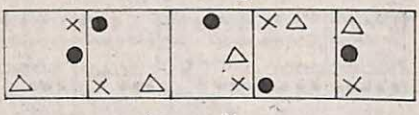


Answer Figures

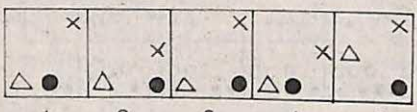


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 32. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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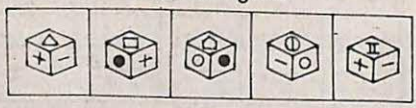
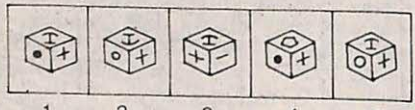
Q. 33. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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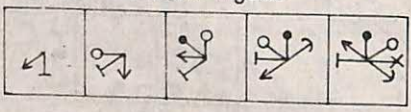
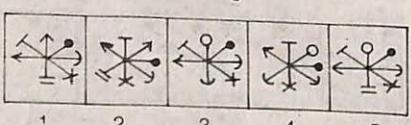
Q. 34. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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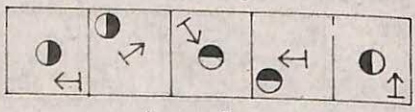
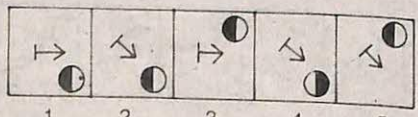
Q. 35. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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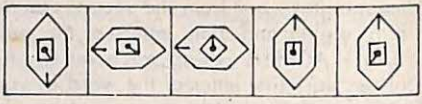
Q. 36. Problem Figures



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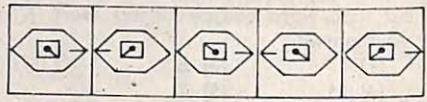

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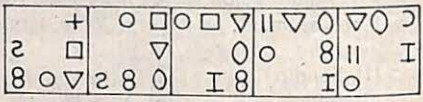
Q. 37. Problem Figures



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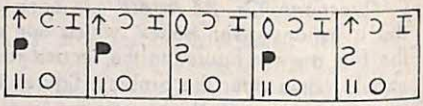

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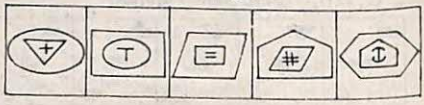
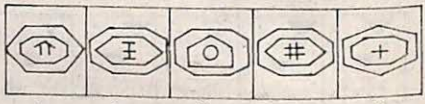
Q. 38. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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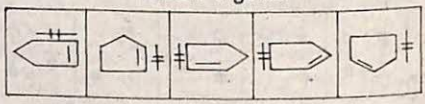
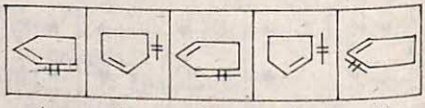
Q. 39. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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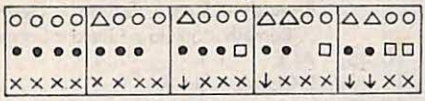
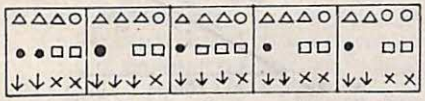
Q. 40. Problem Figures



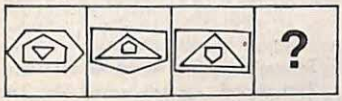
Answer Figures



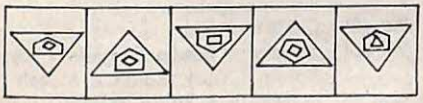
1 2 3 4 5

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45) : The second figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the first figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the same relationship to the first figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore to locate the figure which would fit the question mark.

Q. 41. Problem Figures

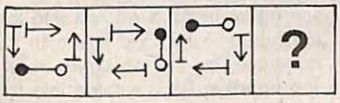


Answer Figures

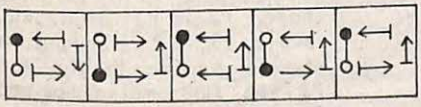


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 42. Problem Figures

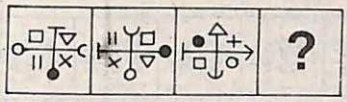


Answer Figures

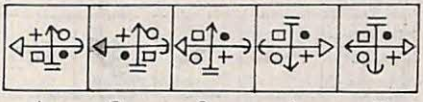


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 43. Problem Figures

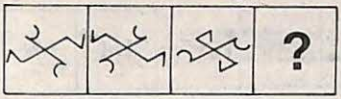


Answer Figures

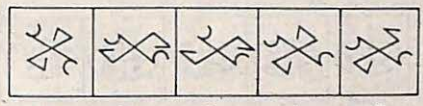


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 44. Problem Figures

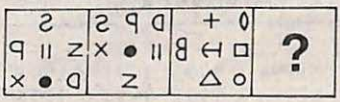


Answer Figures

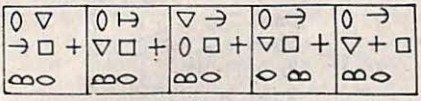


1 2 3 4 5

Q. 45. Problem Figures



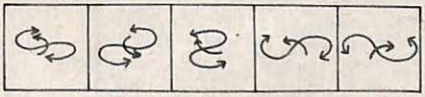
Answer Figures



1 2 3 4 5

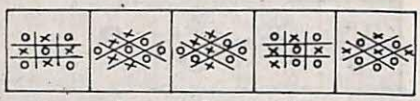
Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : Out of the given five figures, four are similar in a certain way. One figure is not like the other four. That means four figures form a group. The question is which one of the figures does not belong to that group ?

Q. 46.



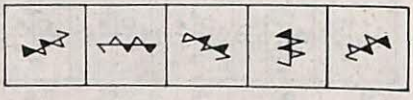
1 2 3 4 5

Q. 47.



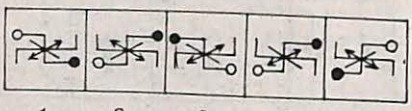
1 2 3 4 5

Q. 48.



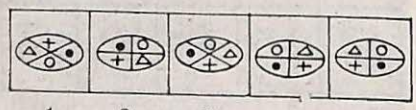
1 2 3 4 5

Q. 49.



1 2 3 4 5

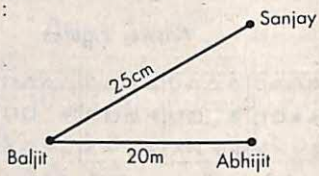
Q. 50.



1 2 3 4 5

ANSWERS

1. (1)
2. (5) : 1991 > 1993, 1991 < 1994
1994 < 1992, 1994 > 1995
∴ 1992 > 1994 > 1991 > 1993
1992 > 1994 > 1995
3. (2) 2 4 9 7 6 5 5 4 3 7 9 4 5 8
3 5 6 7 9 8 4 2 5 6 7 5 2
4. (4) FREQUENTLY
→ FREQU/ENTLY
→ ENTLY/FREQU
→ EYNLT/FURQE
5. (3) # → HOT, ★ → SWEET ⇒ @ → AND
6. (1) GOOD
Ajit : Science/History
Dharmesh : Science/Maths/History
Vimal : History/English
Kamal : English/Maths/History
POOR
Ajit : English/Maths
Dharmesh : English
Vimal : Maths/Geography
Kamal : Geography
7. (2)
8. (3)
9. (4) : Seema > Geeta, Ramesh < Seema
Ramesh < Sujata, Sujata < Geeta
∴ Ramesh < Sujata < Geeta < Seema
10. (5) : ACE
11. (2) : E(CUL)A, U(LA)R
12. (5) :



13. (1)
14. (4) : P # R ⇒ P ≤ R
Q ★ R ⇒ Q > R
∴ P ≤ R < Q ⇒ Q > P ⇒ Q ★ P
15. (3) : A @ B ⇒ A < B
C $ B ⇒ C ≥ B
∴ A < B ≤ C ⇒ C > A ⇒ C ★ A
16. (1) : A X 3 C 4 E F Z 2 Y L 5 6
7 N M L 4 X 8 T R 9 1 P Q
17. (2) : A X 3 C 4 E F Z 2 Y L 5 6
7 N M L 4 X 8 T R 9 1 P Q
18. (4) : There are 10 boys and 16 girls in all.
19. (5) : It should have been LOR.
20. (3) : BR O XE/T N ATI
21. (5)
22. (4)
23. (2) : 1st word → 3rd word → 1st word.
2nd word → 5th word → 2nd word.
4th and 6th words do not change their positions.
24. (3) : GRIEF
25. (5) : Sangeeta < Sandip, Sangeeta > Rajan
Rajan > Vijay, Rajan < Mitesh
∴ Mitesh > Rajan > Vijay
Sandip > Sangeeta > Rajan > Vijay,
i.e. Mitesh or Sandip scored highest marks.
26. (1) : Top figure in P1 is rotated into the top figure in P2. Top figure in P3 is rotated into the top figure in P4. Top figure in P5 is rotated into the top figure in Answer Figure (A3 & A5 are ruled out). Considering the middle figure, P1 → P2 : No change, P2 → P3 : Horizontal rotation, P3 → P4 : Shifting the shaded portion to the top P4 → P5 : Horizontal rotation and P5 → Answer Figure : Shifting the

shaded portion to the top (A2 is ruled out). Considering the bottom figure, P1 → P2 and P2 → P3 : No change, P3 → P4 : Horizontal rotation P4 → P5: Shifting the shaded portion to the bottom and P5 → A1: Horizontal rotation (A4 is ruled out).

27. (2) : All the elements move ACW in a set order. Each time, the direction of one of the elements is reversed in order.

28. (3) : In alternate figures, one '+', one '–' and one 'o' is removed in order (A2, A4 and A5 are ruled out). Consider ' '. Note that one dot is removed from P1 → P2 & P2 → P3. No dot is removed from P3 → P4 & P4 → P5. So one dot must be removed from P5 → A3 (A1 is ruled out).

29. (4) : With respect to movements of the semi-circles in the upper row (A1 & A5 are ruled out) & with respect to the movement in the lower row, A2 & A3 are ruled out.

30. (3) : Moving CW in a set fashion, 1st and 2nd elements move +2 steps, 3rd element is deleted and a new element is placed preceding the 1st element as in the next figure.

31. (5) : Third element becomes the 1st element in the next figure (A4 is ruled out). First element is deleted (A1 is ruled out). Second element becomes the third element (A2 is ruled out). Fifth element becomes the second element (A3 is ruled out).

32. (3) : 'Cross' moves CW in alternate figures in a set order (A2 & A4 are ruled out). 'Dot' moves ACW in a set pattern in alternate figures (A1 is ruled out). Triangle moves ACW one side and half side alternately (A5 is ruled out).

33. (1) : Elements put on top faces of the cubes are all different (A4 is ruled out). If the cube is moved ACW 90° each time, we find that A2, A3 & A5 are ruled out.

34. (5) : Arrow is moved 45° ACW and 90° CW alternately (A2 & A4 are ruled out). With respect to the circle (90° CW and 45° ACW rotations alternately), A1 is ruled out. All the elements should be different (A3 is ruled out).

35. (2) : With respect to the movement of half shaded ellipse, see the movement from P1 → P2 (NW), from P3 → P4 (SW) and so from P5 → Answer Figure (SE). A3, A4 & A5 are ruled out. The arrow moves from SE to NW to SE with rotation of 135° CW and 90° CW alternately (A1 is ruled out).

36. (5) : With respect to the dotted bar, P1 ~ P2, P3 ~ P4, P5 ~ A2 or A5. A1, A3 & A4 are ruled out. The small bar moves CW with 90° rotation in a set order. A2 is ruled out.

37. (2) : No element can appear more than five times (A3 & A4 are ruled out). All elements move ACW in a set order. With respect to the semi-circle, A1 is ruled out. The new element is added at the 6th, 1st, 5th, 2nd and 4th places respectively in P2, P3, P4, P5 and Answer Figure (A5 is ruled out).

38. (2) : Ellipse → Rectangle → Rhombus → Pentagon → Hexagon (see the outer & middle figures).

39. (None)

40. (4) : One circle is removed and is replaced by a triangle in alternate figures (A5 is ruled out). One dot is removed (P1 → P2) and then one rectangle is added replacing that dot (P2 → P3) and so on (A1 & A3 are ruled out). With respect to the third row, P1 = P2, P3 = P4 and P5 = A4.

41. (5) : The number of sides in the outer figure is reduced by 1. The innermost figure is changed to the middle figure after horizontal rotation. The middle figure becomes the innermost figure.

42. (5) : The element at the south rotates 90° CW (A1 is ruled out) into the east. The element at the east rotates 90° ACW into the south (A3 is ruled out). The element at the north rotates 90° CW into the West (A2 & A4 are ruled out).

43. (3) : The four elements in four quadrants move CW into the next quadrant (A1 & A2 are ruled out). The four elements at the ends of the line segments move ACW in order (A4 & A5 are ruled out).

44. (4) : P1 can be rotated into P2. P3 can be rotated into A4.

45. (2) : P1 → P2 : The third element in the second line in P1 shifts to the third line in P2 (A5 is ruled out). The first element in second line in P1 becomes the second element in first line of P2 (A1 & A3 are ruled out). The first element of the third line in P1 becomes the first element of the second line in P2 (A4 is ruled out).

46. (2) : All the three arrows are ACW.

47. (1) : Two circles or two crosses never appear together in this figure only.

48. (3) : One triange at one of the extreme corners is shaded in other figures.

49. (4) : Arrows, dot and circle lie in a straight line in this figure only.

50. (5) : Four elements inside the ellipse are in the same order in other figures.

English Language

Directions (Qs. 1 to 15) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

One fine morning, I found our accountant, Mrs. Lobo **miserable**, with tears coming out of her eyes. The sight **dampened** my spirit of wearing a new dress and preparing for going to a hill station the same evening. Although from others' view point, I earned a **meagre** salary of Rs. 700 a month, I could afford these luxuries.

Mrs. Lobo was an old lady. She was quite harmless not nobody had a special liking for her although nobody **hated** her. I felt some sympathy for her and hence asked, "What's the matter, Mrs. Lobo ? Have you lost your job ?" "I've resigned" she said. Mrs. Lobdo's salary was Rs. 950 per month. The seniors taught me to do Mrs. Lobo's work and once I **mastered** it, the company was **giving the old lady the gate.** Although I was in high spirits on that day I didn't like the idea of making Mrs. Lobo cry at her age. "Mrs. Lobo, I am quitting my job because my uncle has got a grocery shop in Nashik and he wants me to be there to handle his accounts." I said, "Mrs. Lobo, how do you think I feel coming in here and taking your job ? It's not right." Mrs. Lobo insisted that I must not quit my job for her sake. I walked straight into the Managing Director's office and told him, "Sir, I am quitting my job." "What's the matter ?" asked the M.D. "I am not getting enough salary," I complained. "How much do you want Mr. Rohan ?" he asked. I **figured** I would have to ask for plenty to make him throw me out. So I said, "I want Rs. 2,000 a month." "But you are only eighteen," he said. 'Such a salary would be a little premature, but we can arrange it". I was shocked by the M.D.'s response. "But still, I am quitting, Sir," I said. "Now, what's the matter ?" enquired the M.D. "I don't want to obtain happiness by making someone unhappy," I explained.

Q. 1. Mrs. Lobo seems to be
(1) a nagging woman
(2) a lazy worker
(3) an adamant woman
(4) a pathetic old lady
(5) compassionate colleague

Q. 2. Which of the following was the real reason for Rohan's quitting the job ?
(1) To go to a hill station in the evening
(2) To help Mrs. Lobo to complete her work in time
(3) To work for his uncle in his new shop
(4) To force the Managing Director to increase his salary
(5) None of these

Q. 3. Which of the following is the **closest** in meaning as **"giving the old lady the gate"** as used in the passage ?
(1) Forcing Mrs. Lobo to quit the job
(2) Opening the factory gate for her entry
(3) Offering Mrs. Lobo an attractive gift
(4) Showing indifference to her hard work
(5) None of these

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Q. 4. Mrs. Lobo resigned her job **most probably** because
(1) she was too old to work
(2) she wanted more salary
(3) the company wanted her to do so
(4) Rohan had to go to Nashik to help his uncle
(5) she wanted Rohan to get her job

Q. 5. From Rohan's actions, one may judge him to be
(1) a generous, impulsive young man
(2) an arrogant, rebellious young man
(3) an indifferent, lazy worker
(4) a stubborn fellow, unwilling to help others
(5) None of these

Q. 6. Which of the following statement(s) made by Rohan is/are definitely **FALSE** reason(s) for his quitting the job ?
(A) "Mrs. Lobo, I am quitting my job _____ handle his accounts."
(B) "I am not getting enough salary."
(C) I don't want to obtain happiness _____ someone unhappy."
(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C) (4) (A) and (B) only
(5) (A) and (C) only

Q. 7. Which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(A) Rohan wanted Mrs. Lobo to continue in the company.
(B) Mrs. Lobo was happy to quit the job.
(C) Rohan was reluctant to get Mrs. Lobo's job.
(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C) (4) (A) and (B) only
(5) (A) and (C) only

Q. 8. Why was Rohan shocked at the M.D.'s response ?
(1) He had got the unexpected salary hike immediately.
(2) He was allowed to quit his job with immediate effect.
(3) The M.D. allowed Mrs. Lobo to continue her job in her company.
(4) Rohan was too young and immature to think quietly.
(5) None of these

Q. 9. "Rohan, please don't do that." Which of the following explains the meaning of "THAT" as used in this statements ?
(1) Helping uncle
(2) Quitting the present job
(3) Opening a grocery shop
(4) Feeling sad about Mrs. Lobo's problems
(5) Handling uncle's accounts

Directions (Qs. 10 to 12) : **Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.**

Q. 10. MEAGRE
(1) sufficient (2) tiny
(3) less (4) gross
(5) sumptuous

Q. 11. FIGURED
(1) drew diagram
(2) dreamt of
(3) calculated mentally
(4) imagined thoughtlessly
(5) guessed blindly

Q. 12. MASTERED
(1) taught others
(2) gained competence
(3) pointed out errors
(4) punished the errants
(5) imparted training

Directions (Qs. 13 to 15) : **Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.**

Q. 13. DAMPENED
(1) lowered (2) weakened
(3) instigated (4) absorbed
(5) elated

Q. 14. MISERABLE
(1) dissatisfied (2) fortunate
(3) happy (4) disgusted
(5) unpleasant

Q. 15. HATED
(1) disliked (2) loved
(3) embraced (4) pacified
(5) regarded

Directions (Qs. 16 to 25) : **Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5' (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)**

Q. 16. The watchman at the gate (1)/ asked the visitor (2)/ that why he wanted (3)/ to see the factory lawn. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 17. Before crossing the bridge, (1)/ the train came (2)/ a halt to and (3)/ then moved on again. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 18. The shopkeeper asked his servant (1)/ whether he had finished (2)/ his work and whether he (3)/ was free now. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 19. The little girl started (1)/ crying because she (2)/ did not get the (3)/ doll she wanted. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 20. Ramesh was not well (1)/ so he said he will not (2)/ be able to (3)/ attend the office the next day. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 21. What do you need (1)/ most is rest (2)/ and not any (3)/ tonic or enriched food. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 22. The officer showed the guests (1)/ the newly develop weapons (2)/ which were placed in (3)/ the exhibition for about a month. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 23. What matters most (1)/ is the content (2)/ of your talk and (3)/ not the way you talk. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 24. If you would have (1)/ listened to his summons (2)/ you would have believed (3)/ every word of it.. (4)/ No error (5).

Q. 25. He was extremely (1)/ sad to note that (2)/ all of them had (3)/ fought among themself. (4)/ No error (5).

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) He halted a taxi and hurriedly instructed the driver to follow the ambulance.

(B) The taxi-driver was very kind and allowed Manoj to leave without paying the bill.

(C) At the hospital gate, he felt his pockets but found all of them empty.

(D) Bored with loneliness, Manoj was standing in front the gate of a park.

(E) Manoj could recognise the patient who was his neighbour.

(F) An ambulance carrying a patient passed by him with speed.

Q. 26. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence ?

(1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) B

Q. 27. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence ?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 28. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence ?

(1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) B

Q. 29. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence ?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 30. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence ?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is, *i.e.* 'No correction required' mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 31. All nations must first **become agricultural strong.**

(1) became agriculturally strong
(2) become strong agriculture
(3) become agriculture strong
(4) become agriculturally strong
(5) No correction required

Q. 32. The man began to panic because **it was got** dark.

(1) it has been getting
(2) had been situated by
(3) it was getting
(4) they had been getting
(5) No correction required

Q. 33. The scene of the incident **was situated in** a ruined palace.

(1) had situated in
(2) had been situated by
(3) was situated into
(4) had been situated into
(5) No correction required

Q. 34. Women **always been held** in high esteem in our country.

(1) have always been held
(2) were always been held
(3) had always held
(4) were always been holding
(5) No correction required

Q. 35. They **had taken** captive by the tribals.

(1) have taken (2) were taken
(3) would take (4) had been taking
(5) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 36 to 50) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The Maharaja and his courtiers ...(36)... in a ...(37)... . The Maharaja ...(38)... of Dadabhai as the most ...(39)... person to solve their problem. A telegram was sent to Dadabhai to go to Baroda. On his ...(40)... he was apprised of the problem worrying the Maharaja and the courtiers. After ...(41)... them, he was of opinion that the Maharaja should attend the Durbar in ...(42)... to the Viceroy's invitation.

"Maharaja," he said," ...(43) must attend the Durbar. The Viceroy must ...(44)... think that you have deliberately avoided to attend."

"But I have ...(45)... not to go. We invited you here to find out a way to carry out my resolve, without ...(46)... the Viceroy."

"I can find none, Your Highness," said Dadabhai, ...(47)... but firmly. "It would give me great ...(48)... to fall in line with your wishes, but I cannot conscientiously advise you to do what I fear, might be ...(49)... to you."

With these words Dadabhai took ...(50)... of the prince.

Q. 36. (1) were (2) wrapped (3) assembled (4) are (5) had

Q. 37. (1) forest (2) castle (3) dilemma (4) palace (5) room

Q. 38. (1) dreamt (2) reigned (3) fostered (4) thought (5) proud

Q. 39. (1) competent (2) apparent (3) unkind (4) wealthy (5) popular

Q. 40. (1) reach (2) arrival (3) face (4) birthday (5) departure

Q. 41. (1) helping (2) greeting (3) briefing (4) solving (5) hearing

Q. 42. (1) principle (2) proposition (3) response (4) order (5) reference

Q. 43. (1) We (2) Everyone (3) All (4) I (5) You

Q. 44. (1) obviously (2) virtually (3) rightly (4) not (5) always

Q. 45. (1) order (2) promised (3) accepted (4) resolved (5) requested

Q. 46. (1) felicitating (2) offending (3) punishing (4) informing (5) violating

Q. 47. (1) anxiously (2) angrily (3) smartly (4) abruptly (5) gently

Q. 48. (1) benefit (2) pleasure (3) opportunity (4) wealth (5) compensation

Q. 49. (1) helping (2) visible (3) harmful (4) negligible (5) beneficial

Q. 50. (1) decision (2) leave (3) salutation (4) care (5) order

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (5)	3. ( )	4. (3)
5. (1)	6. (3)	7. (5)	8. (1)
9. (2)	10. (3)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (5)	14. (3)	15. (2)	

16. (3) : Part '3' should be : 'why he wanted'.
17. (3) : Part '3' should be : 'to a halt and'.
18. (4) : Part '4' should be : 'was free then'.
19. (3) : Part '3' should be : 'could not get the':
20. (2) : Part '2' should be : 'so he said he would not'.
21. (1) : Part '1' should be : 'what you need'.
22. (2) : Part '2' should be : 'the newly–developed weapons'.
23. (2). : Part '2' should be : 'is the contents'.
24. (1) : Part '1' should be : 'If you had'.
25. (4) : Part '4' should be : 'fought among themselves'.

26. (1)	27. (5)	28. (3)	29. (2)
30. (1)	31. (4)	32. (3)	33. (5)
34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (1)	37. (3)
38. (4)	39. (1)	40. (2)	41. (5)
42. (3)	43. (5)	44. (4)	45. (4)
46. (2)	47. (5)	48. (2)	49. (3)
50. (2)			

Numerical Ability Test

Directions (Qs. 1 to 25) : What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ?

Q. 1. 356.987 + 13.596 = ?
(1) 370.583 (2) 371.583
(3) 379.583 (4) 370.683
(5) None of these

Q. 2. $\frac{(7)^2 \times (6)^2}{6 \times 7} = ?$
(1) 42 (2) 52 (3) 32
(4) 24 (5) None of these

Q. 3. $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{5} + ? = 6$
(1) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $5\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $4\frac{11}{30}$
(3) $5\frac{11}{30}$ (5) None of these

Q. 4. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times 100 = ?$
(1) 24 (2) 25 (3) 48
(4) 22 (5) None of these

Q. 5. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{2} = ?$
(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{12}$
(4) $\frac{2}{3}$ (5) None of these

Q. 6. 1.326 + 87.53 + 0.1736 = ?
(1) 89.0296 (2) 88.0296 (3) 89.2096
(4) 89.9296 (5) None of these

Q. 7. 1325 x ? = 46375
(1) 25 (2) 15 (3) 35
(4) 45 (5) None of these

Q. 8. 0.0081 ÷ 0.09 = ?
(1) 9.0 (2) 0.009 (3) 0.9
(4) 0.09 (5) None of these

Q. 9. $\frac{14 \times 6 - 16 \times 4}{4 \times 15} = \frac{?}{15}$
(1) 5 (2) 3 (3) 4
(4) 6 (5) None of these

Q. 10. $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{60}{?}$
(1) 60 (2) 80 (3) 70
(4) 90 (5) None of these

Q. 11. 23456 + 76 + 798 + 3456 = ?
(1) 27876 (2) 37786 (3) 38786
(4) 27786 (5) None of these

Q. 12. $(14)^2 + 289 \div 17 = ?$
(1) 214 (2) 212 (3) 213
(4) 231 (5) None of these

Q. 13. 342 ÷ 18 ÷ 9.5 = ?
(1) 20 (2) 2 (3) 0.2
(4) 0.002 (5) None of these

Q. 14. 9543 – 4321 – 765 = ?
(1) 4475 (2) 4457 (3) 5457
(4) 4557 (5) None of these

Q. 15. $9\frac{3}{4} + 11\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{1}{4} = ?$
(1) 28.5 (2) 27.5 (3) 30.5
(4) 29.75 (5) None of these

Q. 16. 3456 + ? – 4871 = 9551
(1) 1096 (2) 1296 (3) 1396
(4) 1496 (5) None of these

Q. 17. 118 x 11 + $\sqrt{?}$ = 1308
(1) 100 (2) 10 (3) 3.16
(4) 20 (5) None of these

Q. 18. $\frac{?}{48} = \frac{12}{?}$
(1) 24 (2) 26 (3) 34
(4) 28 (5) None of these

Q. 19. 125 x ? – 250 = 625
(1) 11 (2) 5 (3) 9
(4) 7 (5) None of these

Q. 20. 14 : 18 = ? : 108
(1) 64 (2) 74 (3) 84
(4) 94 (5) None of these

Q. 21. 15.9 x 0.001 = ?
(1) 15.901 (2) 1.590 (3) 0.0159
(4) 0.159 (5) None of these

Q. 22. 6789 – 2341 – ? = 4000
(1) 648 (2) 548 (3) 348
(4) 448 (5) None of these

Q. 23. 60% of ? + 190 = 604
(1) 790 (2) 690 (3) 890
(4) 590 (5) None of these

Q. 24. $\frac{15}{256} \times \frac{?}{225} + 40 = 40\frac{1}{240}$

(1) 14 (2) 16 (3) 18
(4) 12 (5) None of these

Q. 25. $15\frac{3}{12} \div 5\frac{1}{12} = ?$

(1) $3\frac{3}{5}$ (2) $3\frac{13}{25}$ (3) $3\frac{3}{12}$
(4) $3\frac{5}{12}$ (5) None of these

Q. 26. The perimeter of a rectangular field is 5 times its breadth. If the length of that field is 75 metres, what is the **area** of the field ?

(1) 4500 sq. m. (2) 3750 sq. m.
(3) 2500 sq. m. (4) 5500 sq. m.
(5) None of these

Q. 27. Suman mixed 18 kg. of butter at the rate of Rs. 150 per kg. with 12 kg. of butter at the rate of Rs. 175 per kg. At what price per kg. should he sell the mixture to make 10% profit in the transaction ?

(1) Rs. 156 (2) Rs. 166 (3) Rs. 186
(4) Rs. 176 (5) None of these

Q. 28. What should come in place of the * mark in the following question ?

```
  *4 6 7
- 3 9 8*
 *8 3
```

(1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 5
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 29. Three-fifth of a number is 15 more than 50% of that number. What is the number ?

(1) 120 (2) 140 (3) 175 (4) 150 (5) 160

Q. 30. The average of six numbers is 40. The average of 4 of these numbers is 39. What is the average of remaining two numbers ?

(1) 21 (2) 84 (3) 42
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 31. The price of 282 apples is Rs. 1,974. What will be the price of 24 dozens of apples ?

(1) Rs. 2,016 (2) Rs. 2,106
(3) Rs. 2,160 (4) Rs. 2,006
(5) None of these

Q. 32. Which of the following cannot be the exact multiple of 9 ?

(1) 6741 (2) 6651 (3) 6479
(4) 6561 (5) None of these

Q. 33. A merchant bought an ivory box for Rs. 4,321. What will be the approximate percentage of profit if he sold it for Rs. 4,852 ?

(1) 15 (2) 25 (3) 12 (4) 20 (5) 30

Q. 34. When a girl wrongly measures 97 metres for actual length of 100 metres, what is the percentage of error in the measurement ?

(1) 3.0 (2) 0.3 (3) 0.035
(4) 0.03 (5) None of these

Q. 35. In a college election, 20% voted for 'X', whereas 40% of the remaining voted for 'Y'. All the remaining voted for 'Z'. If the voters who voted for 'Z' were 3552, what was the total number of voters ?

(1) 5600 (2) 8400 (3) 7400
(4) 7600 (5) None of these

Q. 36. The length of a rectangular house is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its breadth. If the perimeter of the house is 280 metres, what is the area of the house ?

(1) 4000 sq. m. (2) 3600 sq. m.
(3) 4200 sq. m. (4) 4800 sq. m.
(5) None of these

Q. 37. The sum of ages of X and Y is 45 years, the sum of ages of Y and Z is 55 years, and the sum of ages of X and Z is 65 years. What is the age of Y in years ?

(1) 17.5 (2) 27.5 (3) 37.5
(4) 19.5 (5) None of these

Q. 38. The total marks obtained by Nikhil in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati were 180. The marks in Hindi were 10 less than the average marks of Gujarati and Marathi. What were his marks in Marathi ?

(1) 60 (2) 50 (3) 40
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 39. If 8 carpentars can make 18 boxes in 3 days, how many boxes can 4 carpenters make in 6 days ?

(1) 16 (2) 18 (3) 20
(4) 22 (5) None of these

Q. 40. The cost price of 2 tables and 3 chairs is Rs. 1,105, while 3 tables and 2 chairs cost together Rs. 1,445. What will be the cost of one table and two chairs together ?

(1) Rs. 695 (2) Rs. 935 (3) Rs. 595
(4) Rs. 835 (5) None of these

Q. 41. Which is the next number in the sequence 11, 12, 26, 81, 328 ?

(1) 1145 (2) 1745 (3) 1645
(4) 1345 (5) 1545

Q. 42. Nitin bought 130 shirts at the rate of Rs. 125 per shirt. The transport expenditure was Rs. 350. He paid an octroi at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per shirt and coolie charges were Rs. 205. What should be the **approximate** selling price of one shirt, if he wants a profit of 10% ?

(1) Rs. 175 (2) Rs. 115 (3) Rs. 155
(4) Rs. 145 (5) 135

Q. 43. If 1324 is subtracted from 4444 and the remainder is divided by 15, what will be the outcome ?

(1) 108 (2) 212 (3) 208
(4) 216 (5) None of these

Q. 44. In a class of 72 students, 35% are in Science division and the remaining others are in Arts division. There are 44 males in the class, of whom 35% are in Arts. How many female Science students are there in the class ?

(1) 12 (2) 6 (3) 9
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these

Q. 45. The sum of the two-digits of a number is 11 and their difference is 1. What is the product of the two digits of that number ?

(1) 20 (2) 30 (3) 40
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

Q. 46. Three-fourth of two-third of three-fifth of a number is 87. What is 60% of that number ?

(1) 184 (2) 164 (3) 290
(4) 174 (5) None of these

Q. 47. Arun purchased a table at $\frac{3}{5}$th of its labelled price and sold it for 14% more than its labelled price. What percentage of profit did Arun earn ?

(1) 84 (2) 74 (3) 64
(4) 54 (5) None of these

Q. 48. What **approximate** value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following problem ?

$$3\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 175.5 + 250.50 = ?$$

(1) 615 (2) 715
(3) 915 (4) 875
(5) 815

Q. 49. In the following number series one **wrong** number is given. Find out the **wrong** number ?

5 6 16 57 244 1245 7546

(1) 57 (2) 244 (3) 1245
(4) 7546 (5) 16

Q. 50. The simple interest on a certain principal at the rate of 9.5 percent per annum is Rs. 950 for two years. How much will be the **additional** interest on the same amount for the same period at the rate of 10.5 percent per annum ?

(1) Rs. 75 (2) Rs. 150
(3) Rs. 100 (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (1)

2. (1) : $? = \frac{49 \times 36}{6 \times 7} = 7 \times 6 = 42$

3. (3) : $? = 6 - \frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{180 - 25 - 24}{30}$

$= \frac{131}{30} = 4\frac{11}{30}$

) 4. ( ) 5. (6. (1)

7. (3) : $? = \frac{46375}{1325} = 35$

8. (4) : $? = \frac{.0081}{.0900} = \frac{81}{900} = \frac{9}{100} = .09$

9. (1) : $? = 15\left[\frac{84 - 64}{60}\right]$

$= 15 \times \frac{20}{60} = 5$

10. (2) : $? = \frac{24 \times 60}{18} = 80$

11. (4) :

12. (3) : $? = 196 + \frac{289}{17} = 196 + 17 = 213$

13. (2) : $? = \frac{342}{18} \div 9.5 = 19 \div 9.5 = 2$

14. (2) :

(Continued on page 67)

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination Model Questions/Practice Tests

Test Of Reasoning (Verbal)

Directions (Qs. 1 to 5) : Answer the following questions based on the letter-number sequence given below it :

B 3 K G 5 P D 7 9 E R J
1 M T 6 Z H Q 8 W 2 A

1. Which of the following is exactly in the middle between the ninth letter/number from the left end and the seventh letter/number from the right end ?
(1) 1 (2) M (3) J
(4) R (5) None of these

2. Which of the following is in the seventh position to the right of the eighteenth position from the right end ?
(1) J (2) 1 (3) M
(4) K (5) None of these

3. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way with regard to their positions in the above sequence. Which is the one that does not belong to the group of other four ?
(1) 3GD (2) 1R7 (3) M6Q
(4) 6HW (5) P7R

4. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the first, the fourth, the seventh and the eleventh letters of the word 'INTERPRETATION', which of the following will be the third letter of that word ? If more than one such words can be made, give 'M' as the answer and if no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer.
(1) T (2) I (3) R (4) X (5) M

5. How many such letters are there in the word 'CREATIVE' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) None of these

6. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
(1) 21 (2) 63 (3) 39 (4) 83 (5) 51

Directions (Qs. 7) : Study the following information to answer the given question :
(A) 'P + Q' means 'P is the sister of Q'
(B) 'P – Q' means 'P is the mother of Q'
(C) 'P × Q' means 'P is the brother of Q'
(D) 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is the father of Q'

7. Which of the following means 'M is the maternal uncle of R' ?
(1) M × T – R (2) M ÷ T – R
(3) M + T ÷ K – R (4) M ÷ N + J – R
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 8 to 10) : In each question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts :

8. *Statements :*
Some cars are trains.
Some trains are cats.
Conclusions :
I. No car is cat.
II. Some cats are trains.
III. Some cars are cats.
IV. All trains are cars.
(1) Only either I or II and III follow
(2) Only either I or III and II follow
(3) Only either I or III follows
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

9. *Statements :*

All dogs are tigers.
Some tigers are goats.

Conclusions :

I. All dogs are goats.
II. Some goats are tigers.
III. All tigers are dogs.
IV. Some tigers are dogs.

(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only II and IV follow
(5) None of these

10. *Statements :*

Some trees are buses.
All buses are hats.

Conclusions :

I. Some trees are hats.
II. Some hats are trees.
III. All hats are buses.
IV. Some buses are hats.

(1) None follows
(2) All follow
(3) Only I, II and IV follow
(4) Only II, III and IV follow
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 11 to 12) : In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they relate to the question. 'Strong' arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument II is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong; and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.

11. Should there be a complete ban on manufacture of firecrackers in India ?

Arguments :

I. No. This will render thousands of workers jobless.
II. Yes. The firecracker manufacturers use child labour to a large extent.

12. Should the private companies be allowed to operate passenger train services in India ?

Arguments :

I. Yes. This will improve the quality of service in Indian Railways and it will be faced with severe competition.
II. No. The private companies may not agree to operate in the non-profitable sectors.

Directions (Qs. 13 to 15) : Each problem consists of a question and three statements (A), (B) and (C) given below it. Read all the statements carefully and seek all possible combinations which could be sufficient for answering a question. A single statement or statements with least combinations, which could be sufficient for answering the question, would be your answer. For example, if statement (A) only could be sufficient to answer the question, statements (A) and (B) together or statements (A) and (C) together should not be taken as the answer. Also, each of the three statements alone could be sufficient to answer the question. In such case, for example '(A) only or (B) only or (C) only' should be taken as the answer and not '(A) only'.

13. How many sons does D have ?

(A) B and F are brothers of E.
(B) C is sister of A and F.
(C) C and E are daughters of D.

(1) All (A), (B) and (C)
(2) (B) and (C) only
(3) (A) and (B) only
(4) All (A), (B) and (C) together are not sufficient
(5) None of these

14. What does 'come' represent in a code language ?

(A) 'pit na tac' means 'come and go' in that code language.
(B) 'ja ta da' means 'you are good' in that code language.
(C) 'na da rac' means 'you can come' in that code language.

(1) (A) and (C) only
(2) (A) and (B) only
(3) (B) and (C) only
(4) All (A), (B) and (C)
(5) None of these

15. Who among P, Q, R, S and T is in the middle while standing in a row ?
(A) Q is to the right of T.
(B) S is between P and T.
(C) Q is between T and R.
(1) (A) and (B) only
(2) (B) and (C) only
(3) (A) and (C) only
(4) All (A), (B) and (C)
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 16 to 17) : In the following questions, the symbols ©, $\underline{\underline{©}}$, =, @, $\underline{\underline{@}}$ are used as follows :

A © B means A is greater than B.
A $\underline{\underline{©}}$ B means A is either greater than or equal to B.
A = B means A is equal to B.
A @ B means A is smaller than B.
A $\underline{\underline{@}}$ B means A is either smaller than or equal to B.

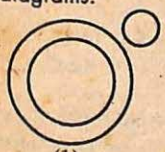
Now in each of the following questions, assuming the three statements to be true, state which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is definitely true.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true; give answer (2) if only conclusion II is true; give answer (3) if either I or II is true; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is true and give answer (5) if both I and II are true.

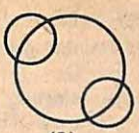
16. *Statements :*
Q @ R, R @ M, M © D
Conclusions :
I. D © R II. D © Q

17. *Statements :*
M @ K, K © R, R © P
Conclusions :
I. P @ K II. P @ M

Directions (Qs. 18 & 19) : Each of the questions below contains three elements. These elements may or may not have some inter se linkage. Each group of the elements may fit into one of the diagrams at (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). You have to indicate the group of elements which correctly fits into the diagrams.


(1)

(2)


(3)

(4)

(5)

18. Pencil, Stationery, Jeep.

19. Truck, Ship, Goods.

Directions (Qs. 20 & 21) : Study the following information to answer the given questions.

A word arrangement machine, when given an input line of words, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and the steps of rearrangement.

Input : Go for to Though By easy To Access at
Step I : Access Go for to Though By easy To at
Step II : Access at Go for to Though By easy To
Step III : Access at By Go for to Though easy To
Step IV : Access at By easy Go for to Though To
Step V : Access at By easy for Go to Though To
Step VI : Access at By easy for Go Though to To
Step VII : Access at By easy for Go Though To to

(and Step VII is the last step for this input). As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in the given questions the appropriate step for the given input.

20. Input : Together over series on feast the so.

Which of the following steps will be the last but one ?
(1) II (2) III (3) IV
(4) V (5) None of these

21. Input : every and peer to an for

Which of the following steps would be 'an and every for peer to' ?
(1) II (2) IV (3) V
(4) III (5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 22 & 23) : **Read the following information to answer the given questions.**

Following are the criteria for selecting a marketing officer by a company. The candidate must—

(A) be a graduate with at least 50% marks.

(B) have secured at least 40 per cent marks in the written test.

(C) not be less than 24 years and more than 29 years as on 10th December, 1996.

(D) should have work experience of at least two years as an officer

However, if a candidate—

(i) fulfils all other criteria except at (D) above but has done a diploma in marketing management, his/her case is to be referred to General Manager, Marketing.

(ii) fulfils all other criteria except at (C) above but has worked as Marketing Officer at least for three years, his/her case is to be referred to Director, Marketing.

Based on the above criteria and the information given in each of the following questions, you have to take the decision in regard to each case. You are not to assume anything. These cases are given to you as on 10th December, 1996.

Mark answer (1), if the candidate is to be appointed; mark answer (2) if the candidate is not to be appointed; mark answer (3) if the data given are not sufficient to take the decision; mark answer (4) if to be referred to General Manager, Marketing; and mark answer (5) if to be referred to Director, Marketing.

22. Sudha Mirchandani is a first class graduate and has secured 50 per cent marks in the written test. She was 23 years old as on 5th November, 1995. She has done a diploma in Marketing Management.

23. Archana Bhalekar is a graduate with 1st class and has secured 60 per cent marks in the written test. She has been working as an officer for the last three years. She was born on 20th July, 1971.

Directions (Qs. 24 & 25) : **Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.**

Mark answer (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given; mark answer (3) if the data are inadequate', i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given; and mark answer (5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the given facts or it contradicts the given facts.

The World Health Organisation has called for an improved surveillance to combat dengue and says the outbreak can be controlled in two weeks if all necessary steps are taken to stop the mosquitoes from breeding and break the transmission cycle. Dengue is already the most widespread mosquito-borne disease among humans. In the past 15 years, outbreaks in South and South-east Asia have been rapidly rising mostly due to falling environmental and public health standards during urbanisation. WHO reports that severe forms of the disease such as haemorrhagic fever (DHF) and shock syndrome (DSS) are putting more than 2.5 million people at risk worldwide each year. Importantly, 95% of the DHF cases are among children less than 15 years. Therefore, the disease has major impacts on public health and future generations.

24. If rate of urbanisation in South Asia is controlled, outbreaks of all diseases may be reduced.

25. World Health Organisation has not collected data of outbreak of dengue in the past.

Directions (Qs. 26 to 28) : **In each of the questions given below, use the following notations :**

A " B means 'add B to A'
A ' B means 'subtract B from A'
A @ B means 'divide A by B'
A * B means 'multiply A by B'

26. The total airfare is calculated by adding 15% of basic fare as fuel surcharge, 2% of the basic fare as IATA charges and Rs. 200/- as airport tax to the basic fare. If the basic fare of a sector is B, which of the following will represent the total fare ?

(1) B ' (B * 15) @ 100 " (B * 2) @ 100 " 200
(2) B " (B * 15) @ 100 ' (B * 2) @ 100 " 200
(3) B " (B * 15) @ 100 " (B * 2) @ 100 " 200
(4) B " (B * 15) @ 100 " (B * 2) @ 200 " 100
(5) None of these

27. While considering employees for promotion, an organisation gives 2 marks for every year of service beyond the first two years, four-thirds of the marks obtained in an examination out of 90 marks, five marks for each level of education—matriculation, graduation and post-graduation. Which of the following represents the total marks a candidate gets if he has put in T years of service, obtained K marks in the examination and passed Xth, XIIth and Graduation level examinations ?

(1) (T ' 2) * 2 " 5 * 3 " 4 * K @ 3
(2) (T " 2) * 2 " 5 * 3 " 4 * K @ 3
(3) (K ' 2) * 2 " 5 * 3 " 4 * T @ 3
(4) (T ' 2) * 3 " 5 * 2 " 4 * T @ 3
(5) None of these

28. In a semester system of examina-tion the total marks obtained is arrived at by adding 10% of the marks obtained in first periodical, 15% of the marks obtained in the second periodical and 75% of the marks obtained in the final examination. If a student secures P marks out of 150 in first semester, T marks out of 180 in second semester and M marks out of 400 in the final examination, which of the following will represent the total marks obtained by him ?

(1) (P @ 10 * 10) " (T @ 180 * 15) " (M @ 400 * 75)
(2) (P * 150 * 10) " (T * 180 @ 15) " (M * 400 @ 75)
(3) (P @ 150 * 10) " (T @ 180 * 15) " (M @ 400 * 75)
(4) (P @ 150 * 10) " (T @ 400 * 15) " (M @ 180 * 75)
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 29 & 30) : **In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.**

Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

29. *Statement :*

The railway authorities have decided to increase the freight charges by 10% in view of the possibility of incurring losses in the current financial year.

Assumptions :

I. The volume of freight during the remaining period may remain same.
II. The amount so obtained may set off a part or total of the estimated deficit.

30. *Statement :*

The government has decided to reduce the custom duty on computer peripherals.

Assumptions :

I. The domestic market price of computer peripherals may go up in near future.
II. The domestic manufacturers may oppose the decision.

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : **Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it :**

(i) P, Q, R, S, T and U are six students procuring their Master's degree in six different subjects—English, History, Philosophy, Physics, Statistics and Mathematics.

(ii) Two of them stay in hostel, two stay as paying guest (PG) and the remaining two stay at their home.

(iii) R does not stay as PG and studies Philosophy.

(iv) The students studying Statistics and History do not stay as paying guest.

(v) T studies Mathematics and S studies Physics.

(vi) U and S stay in hostel. T stays as PG and Q stays at home.

31. Which of the following pairs of students stay one each at hostel and at home ?

(1) US (2) SR (3) QR
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

32. Who studies English ?

(1) S (2) T (3) U
(4) R (5) None of these

33. Which of the following pairs of students stay at home ?

(1) PQ (2) QR (3) RS
(4) ST (5) None of these

34. Which of the following combinations of subject and place of stay is **not** correct ?

(1) Physics-Hostel
(2) English-Hostel
(3) Philosphy-Home
(4) Mathematics-Paying Guest
(5) All are correct

35. Which subject(s) does Q study ?

(1) History
(2) Statistics
(3) History or Statistics
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (1): B 3 K G 5 P D 7 9 E R J
① M T 6 Z H Q 8 W 2 A

2. (2): B 3 K G 5 P D 7 9 E R J
1 M T 6 Z H Q 8 W 2 A

3. (2): In alternatives (1), (3), (4) and (5), between Ist and 2nd letter/number, one letter/number is skipped and between 2nd and 3rd letters/numbers, two letters/numbers are skipped (from left to right). In alternative (2), this is so in reverse order.

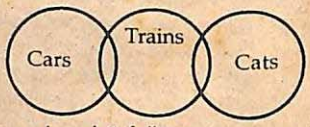
4. (5): T I E R, R I T E, T I R E

5. (3): (C R E), (A T I V E), (T I V)

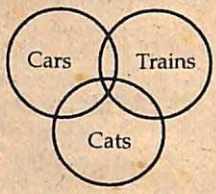
6. (4): 83 is prime.

7. (1): M × T ⇒ M is brother of T.
T – R ⇒ T is mother of R.

8. (2):

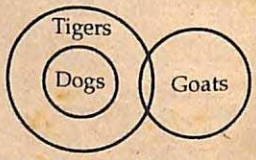


⇒ I and II follow.



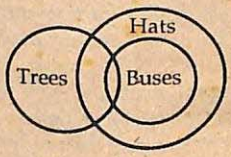
⇒ II and III follow.
∴ Either I or III and II follow.

9. (4):



⇒ II and IV follow.

10. (3):



⇒ I, II and IV follow.

11. (1) **12.** (1)

13. (4): Sex of A is unknown.

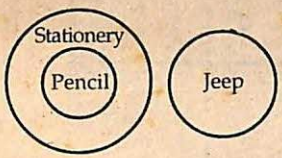
14. (1): (A) and (C) ⇒ 'na' represents 'come'.

15. (4): P S T Q R

16. (4): Q @ R ⇒ Q < R
R @ M ⇒ R < M
M © D ⇒ M > D

17. (1): M @ K ⇒ M < K
K © R ⇒ K > R
R © P ⇒ R > P
∴ K > M and K > P
i.e. P < K, i.e. P @ K

18. (1):



19. (3)

20. (4): Words are written in dictionary order.
1st Step : feast Together over series on the so
2nd Step : feast on Together over series the so
3rd Step : feast on over Together series the so
4th Step : feast on over series Together the so
5th Step : feast on over series so Together the
6th Step : feast on over series so the Together (Last Step).

21. (4): 1st Step : an every and peer to for
2nd Step : an and every peer to for
3rd Step : an and every for peer to

22. 4 23. 1 24. (2) 25. (5)

26. (3): B + (15% of B)+(2% of B) + 200
⇒ B " (B * 15) @ 100 " (B * 2) @ 100 " 200

27. (5): $(T - 2) \times 2 \div \frac{4K}{3} + 5 \times 2$
⇒ (T ' 2) * 2 " 5 * 2 " 4 * K @ 3
(No marks are awarded for XIIth level)

28. (3): $\frac{P}{150} \times 10 + \frac{T}{180} \times 15 + \frac{M}{400} \times 75$
= (P @ 150*10) " (T @ 180*15) " (M @ 400 * 75)

29. (2) 30. (4)

31. (2): P : English—PG
Q : Statistics or History—Home
R : Philosophy—Home
S : Physics—Hostel
T : Mathematics—PG
U : Statistics or History—Hostel

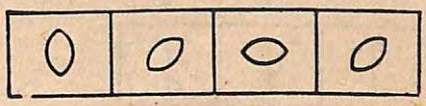
32. (5): P

33. (2) 34. (2) 35. (3)

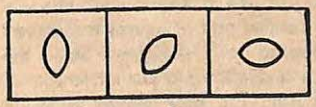
Test Of Reasoning (Non-Verbal)

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40) : In each of these questions, a series begins with an unnumbered figure on the extreme left in the first row. One and only one of the five numbered figures in the series does not fit into the series. The two unnumbered figures one each on the extreme left in the first row and the extreme right in the second row fit into the series. You have to take as many aspects into account as possible of the figures in the series and find out the one and only one of the five numbered figures which does not fit into the series. The number of that figure is the answer.

36.

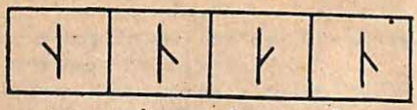


1 2 3

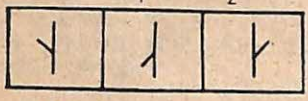


4 5

37.

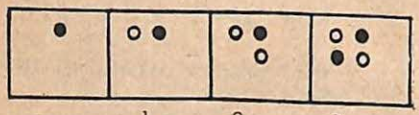


1 2 3

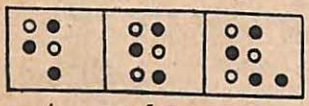


4 5

38.



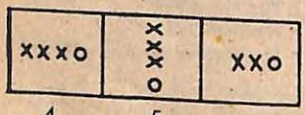
1 2 3



4 5

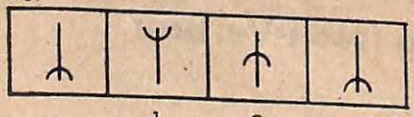
39.

1 2 3

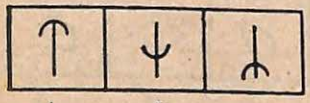


4 5

40.



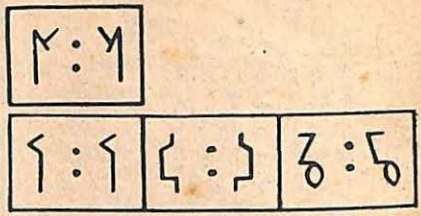
1 2 3



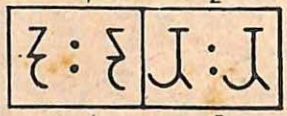
4 5

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45): In each of these problems, a related pair of figures is followed by five numbered pairs of figures. Select the pair that has a relationship similar to that in the original pair. The best answer is to be selected from a group of fairly close choices.

41.



1 2 3



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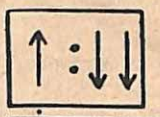
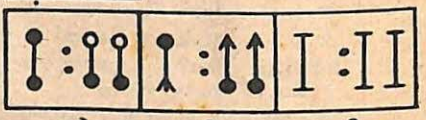
42.





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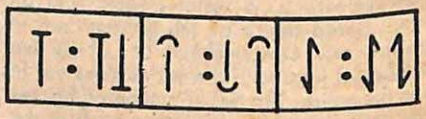
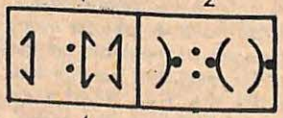
43.



1 2 3



4 5

(Continued on page 84)

India Goes Nuclear

1

Ms. Stuti Nigam
FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Today we are on the verge of 21st century. And this is the Nuclear Era. In such circumstances staying aloof from nuclear programmes is like swimming against the tide. As time and tide wait for none, it was right for India to make a move towards nuclear deterrence by conducting five nuclear tests on May 11 and 13, 1998.

We bellowed of truth and non-violence, adopted the ideals of 'Panchsheel' and landed with a shameful defeat against China in 1962. Thirty-six years is a pretty long time for the worst wounds to heal, yet the agony and the shame remain.

On the other hand, we fortified our security system with modernised weapons and defeated Pakistan in the 1965 and 1971 wars. Thus, come what may, India, has to project itself as equipped with nuclear power to meet the challenges the world and the environment around confront it with.

A weak nation has to compromise willingly or unwillingly on so many issues. They have to sacrifice their progress, do away with their self respect. Despite such painful experiences, our country today proudly stands sixth among the nuclear power countries, and the credit for crowning glory goes to the vision of our leaders and the hard work and tremendous efforts of our scientists. Nuclear status has won us respect and India has elegantly occupied the position behind highly developed, so-called self-sufficient countries like America, Russia, China, France and England.

It depends upon the mode of thinking of a nation how it utilises its developments in science. Nothing in this world is good or bad in itself. Both the good and the bad are imbibed inside everything like the two sides of a coin. It all depends upon the user how he uses it. Similarly, we can creatively prove the nuclear power to be a boon for human existence.

Nuclear power can be used to produce electricity at a meagre cost. Big ships and submarines can be run on it. New measures of farming can be introduced, incurable diseases can be cured rightly, new modes in order to increase the production can be developed in industries and factories.

Nuclear explosions can easily form river channels change the direction of the devastating flow of rivers. Mines for metals can be constructed. Huge ports can be constructed and kept clean. Underground explosions can generate cheap electricity under an integrated nuclear electricity development plan.

It is, however, unfortunate that most nations are using nuclear power only to strengthen their military might. Quite contrary to them, India from the very beginning is resolved to utilise nuclear power for the nation's

development and progress, and it is continuously working in this direction. Nations which are critical of us, should spare a moment of thought to observe how India has been employing its nuclear energy for its developmental programmes.

This is a bitter truth that today we are facing vehement opposition from the developed countries, but this achievement has instilled in every Indian a tremendous sense of self-confidence and pride. No doubt developed countries did try to thwart our efforts in the nuclear field. They preached and painted an adverse image of our country. India's nuclear tests were widely criticised by the Western countries and their other Asian allies as if it disturbed world peace. One is only reminded of the couplet :

Unki Har Raat Guzarti Hai Diwali Ki Tarah

Humne Ek Deep Jalaaya To Bura Maan Gaye.

Meaning that they celebrate every day as if it is the festival of lights, *i.e.*, Deepawali and when we lit a single lamp we were held in contempt.

The truth is totally different. We are pledged to utilise this great achievement for development in farming, in production of electricity, in betterment of the medical field. We are bound to reach the highest altar of progress and development peacefully. We want to achieve scientific and technological excellence.

We want to equip ourselves with peaceful uses of nuclear power in a new pattern of life and this dream goes very well with our long cherished ideals and traditions and culture. Our scientists are working in this field in order to find a method by which nuclear explosions become pollution free. If we succeed, we would be able to present nuclear power before the world as a real boon and blessing to mankind.

To conclude, self-reliance in nuclear power has opened before India new doors to an enlightened path leading to success. The path is lit up brightly with so many lamps of promising hopes and golden future. ❑

2

Mohammad Najeeb Ahmad
SECOND PRIZE WINNER

It is an unfortunate fact that we can secure peace only by preparing for war.

John F. Kennedy.

It seems unfair on the part of a nation that has won independence through non-violence—and in which Mahatma Gandhi was born—to produce nuclear weapons. Viewed from a different angle, there appears a threat to Free-India and its fragile frontiers in the contemporary world. Hence, there is an ardent need for India to keep itself armed and safeguard its hard-won freedom. To retain the happiness of being independent for ever after, India has got to take up arms against the sea of troubles emanating from the difference of opinions with its neighbouring countries. It was, therefore, inevitable for India to go nuclear.

India's decision to go nuclear does not rest on immediate security threats from its neighbouring countries, nor is it based on the idea of disturbing the tranquillity of any part of the sub-continent. It arises from the structural aspects of the current international system. Ever since its inception, Pakistan has had an alliance with USA and China, India too has got a strategic partnership with the Sovit-Union. But the collapse of the Soviet Union made India find no such a partner in the changed world order.

That the testing of nuclear weapons will be the cause for the economic sanctions

from countries like USA, Japan, etc., against India, is negligible when compared with the security of nearly a billion people. The real advantage for the US, which is a fully advanced nuclear power, in the signing of the CTBT would be that countries like India and Pakistan, which might be at the stage where nuclear tests are still required, will not be able to proceed further in the development of their programmes. India has to prepare a safety net of its own before signing the CTBT.

The late-noon hours of May 11, 1998 witnessed a great vicissitude in India's stand in nuclear strength. India became self-reliant when five explosions within a span of 48 hours at Pokhran in Rajasthan made the world sit up and take stock of India's progress.

It was a great moment for Indians to celebrate the occasion of India becoming a nuclear power coinciding with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Independence. When on May 15, 1998 the Prime Minister announced that India has become a Nuclear Weapons State, the happiness of the citizens knew no bounds. Every Indian was filled with pride and alacrity, while the world reaction was a blend of awe and anger. Whatever the reaction of the previous nuclear powers (USA, UK, France, Russia and China), India knew that it would be concentrating on using this novel power for peaceful purposes only.

Of the five nuclear tests, three were conducted on May 11, 1998 and the remaining two on May 13. These five tests caused the least harm to the surrounding villages. Also, there was no radioactivity nor any dangerous radiation pervading towards the blue. Apart from these, the yield was greater ranging from 12 kiloton to 0.06 kiloton. The fissile material used in the five tests was completely indigenous and was the master product of the technology of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

As an old proverb goes, "Union is strength", the union of the DAE, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), brought India nuclear strength. The commendable effort of the entire staff of these organisations was the sole secret behind this great success. This team work was headed by dignitaries like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister and the Director of DRDO; Dr. Chidambaram, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Director of the BARC.

The DAE has done laudable research and development work in nuclear science and technology and has developed comprehensive indigenous capabilities in designing and building nuclear power reactors, fuel reprocessing plants and many other fuel cycle-related activities. The DAE also invented different applications of nuclear energy in agriculture and industry.

The DRDO is now has plans for mass-producing a longer range version of the *Agni*. It is also planning to incorporate solid fuel into the *Agni* missile. The two-stage missile with an all-liquid configuration is also being developed. The Technology Demonstrator version of the *Agni* has a range of around 1500 km and can carry a 1000-kg warhead. The success of India's Integrated Guided Missile Programme is highly commendable for it has been achieved against great hurdles.

It is a fact that the time consumed for our nuclear missile *Shakti 98* was just 30 days and the cost very low. What is advantageous in *Shakti 98* over the nuclear device tested in 1974 is that the former tested a new design of a fission bomb smaller in size, lighter in weight but higher in yield.

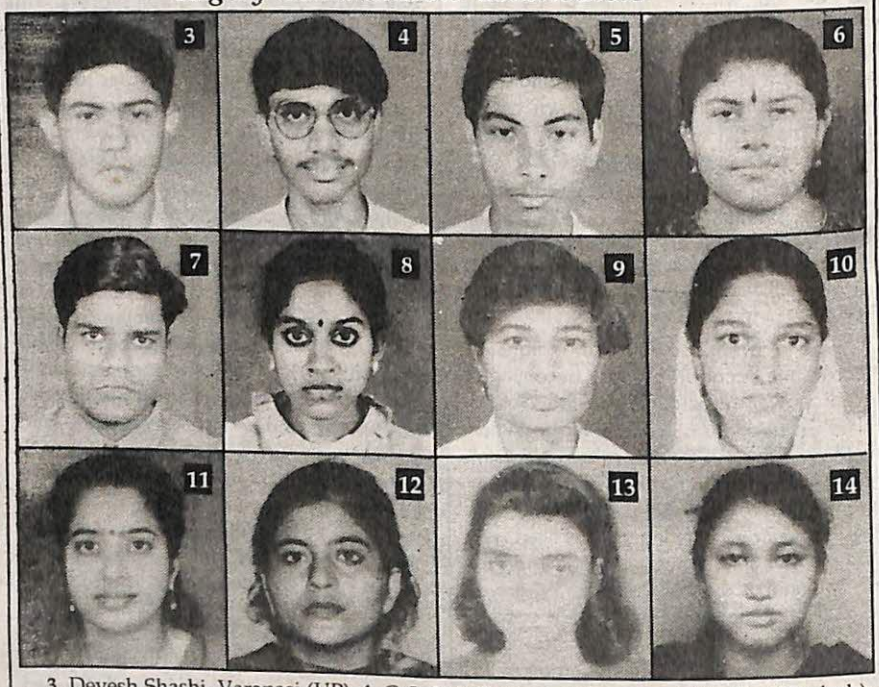
As the twenty-first century dawns, it is expected that India would become self-sufficient in nuclear and missile technology. ❑

Success Stars In Junior Essay Contest — 525

★ **1st Prize :** Ms. Stuti Nigam
E/25 Adharshila Samta Colony,
Raipur (MP) — 492 001

★ **2nd Prize :** Mr. Mohammad Najeeb Ahmad
21/553-24, Machilipatnam - 521002
(Andhra Pradesh)

Highly Commendable Contributors



3. Devesh Shashi, Varanasi (UP); **4.** G.C. Raja Ratnam, Jaggayyapet (Andhra Pradesh); **5.** S.R.K. Kandikonda, Nagayalanka (Andhra Pradesh); **6.** Ms. Sreelakshmy G., Kayamkulam (Kerala); **7.** C. Shiva Prasad, Bangalore (Karnataka); **8.** Ms. V. Sri Ranga Sai, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh); **9.** Ms. Mona Saluja, Palwal (Haryana); **10.** Ms. M. Nabisa Thasneem, Theni (Tamil Nadu); **11.** I.B. Smitha Rajalakshmy, Madurai (Tamil Nadu); **12.** Ms. Reema Kumar, Ludhiana (Punjab); **13.** Ms. Nirjharini Das, Rourkela (Orissa); **14.** Ms. Daisy Pegu, Guwahati (Assam).

Commendable Contributors

1. Ms. B. Kruthika, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu); **2.** Ms. Manjery Kweera, Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh); **3.** Chinmayee Mishra, Kendrapara (Orissa); **4.** Priyanka Mukherjee, Hoogly (West Bengal); **5.** Amitava Chatterjee, Calcutta (West Bengal); **6.** Jayashri Desai. N., Bellary (Karnataka); **7.** Ms. Supreena Narayanan, Chennai (Tamil Nadu); **8.** Bagdevi Panda, Cuttack (Orissa) ; **9.** Ms. Namita Tripathi, Indore (MP); **10.** Ranbir Singh Pathania, Jammu (J&K); **11.** Sundeep Pattanayak, Dhenkanal (Orissa); **12.** Renil Babu, Ernakulam (Kerala); **13.** Sunil Sharma, Jaipur (Uttar Pradesh); **14.** Ms. S. K. Sugavanam, Salem (Tamil Nadu); **15.** G. W. Dkhar, Shillong (Meghalaya).

Special Feature

(Continued from page 54)

15. (5) : $? = \frac{39}{4} + \frac{23}{2} + \frac{33}{4}$

$= \frac{39 + 46 + 33}{4} = \frac{118}{4} = 29.5$

16. (5) : 10966

17. (1) : $\sqrt{?} = 1308 - 118 \times 11$

$= 1308 - 1298 = 10$

$\Rightarrow ? = 100$

18. (1) : $(?)^2 = 12 \times 48 = 12 \times 14 \times 12$

$= 12 \times 12 \times 2 \times 2$

$? = 12 \times 2 = 24$

19. (4) : $125 \times ? = 625 + 250 = 875$

$\Rightarrow ? = 7$

20. (3) : $\frac{?}{108} = \frac{14}{18} \Rightarrow ? = \frac{14 \times 108}{18} = 84$

21. (3)

22. (4)

23. (2) : $\frac{60}{100} \times ? = 604 - 190 = 414$

$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{41400}{60} = 690$

24. (2) : $? = \frac{?}{15 \times 256} = \frac{1}{240}$

$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{15 \times 256}{240} = 16$

25. (5) : $? = \frac{183}{12} \div \frac{61}{12} = \frac{183}{12} \times \frac{12}{61} = 3$

26. (2) : $2(L + B) = 5B$

$\Rightarrow 2L + 2B = 5B \Rightarrow 2L = 3B$

$\Rightarrow B = 50, L = 75$

$\Rightarrow$ Area $= L \times B = 3750$ sq. m.

27. (4) : C.P. of 30 kg $= 18 \times 150 + 12 \times 175$

$= 2700 + 2100 = 4800$

$\Rightarrow$ C.P. per kg $= 160$

$\Rightarrow$ S.P. per kg = Rs. 176 ($\because$ Profit = 10%)

28. (2) : 4467
3984
483

29. (4) : $\frac{3}{5}$ of K = 50% of K + 15

$\Rightarrow \frac{3K}{5} = \frac{K}{2} + 15 \Rightarrow \frac{3K}{5} - \frac{K}{2} = 15$

$\Rightarrow \frac{6K - 5K}{10} = 15 \Rightarrow K = 150$

30. (3) : $\frac{6 \times 40 - 4 \times 39}{2} = \frac{240 - 156}{2}$

$= \frac{84}{2} = 42$

31. (1) : $\frac{1974}{282} \times 24 \times 12 = 2016$

32. (3) :

33. (3) : C.P. = 4321

S.P. = 4852

Profit = 4852 − 4321 = 531

$\therefore$ Profit % $= \frac{531}{4321} \times 100 = 12.28$

$= 12$

34. (1) :

35. (3) : Suppose total number of voters = 100

$\therefore$ X got 20% of the votes, i.e. 20

Rest = 80

40% of 80, i.e. 32 voted for y

Rest = 80 − 32 = 48

$\therefore$ 48% = 3552

$\Rightarrow$ Total no. of voters = 7400

36. (1) : $L = 2\frac{1}{2}B = \frac{5}{2}B$

$2(L + B) = 280 \Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{5}{2}B + B\right) = 280$

$\Rightarrow B = 40, L = 100$

$\therefore$ Area = LB = 4000 sq. m.

37. (1) : $X + Y = 45, Y + Z = 55, X + Z = 65$

$\Rightarrow X - Z = -10, X + Z = 65$

$\Rightarrow X = 27.5, Z = 37.5, Y = 17.5$

38. (4) : $H + M + G = 180$ ...(1)

$H = \frac{M + G}{2} - 10$

$\Rightarrow 2H - M - G = -20$ ...(2)

(1) & (2) give $3H = 160$

39. (2) : 8 Carpenters can make 18 boxes in 3 days

$\Rightarrow$ 8 carpenters can make 36 boxes in 6 days

$\Rightarrow$ 4 carpenters can make 18 boxes in 6 days

40. (3) : $2T + 3C = 1105$ ...(1)

$3T + 2C = 1445$ ...(2)

(2) − (1) gives $T - C = 340$

(2) + (1) gives $T + C = 510$

$\Rightarrow T = 425, C = 85$

$\Rightarrow T + 2C = 425 + 170 = 595$

41. (3) : The sequence in the given series is $x1 + 1$, $x2 + 2$, $x3 + 3$, $x4 + 4$, $x5 + 5$.

42. (4) : Net C.P. of 130 shirts
$= 130 \times 125 + 350 + 1.50 \times 130 + 205$
$= 16250 + 350 + 195 + 205$
$= 17000$
$\Rightarrow$ C.P. of one shirt = 130.76
$\Rightarrow$ S.P. of one shirt = 130.76 + 10%
= 143.83 ≈ 145

43. (3) : 4444 − 1324 = 3120
3120 ÷ 15 = 208

44. (4) : No. of students in Science division
= 35% of 72 = 25
No. of students in Arts division
= 72 − 25 = 47
No. of males in Arts division
= 35% of 44 = 15
No. of females in Arts division
= 47 − 15 = 32

45. (2) : Let the digits be x & y
$\therefore x + y = 11, x - y = 1$
$\Rightarrow x = 6, y = 5 \Rightarrow xy = 30$

46. (4) : $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ of K = 87
$\Rightarrow K = 290 \Rightarrow 60\%$ of K = 174

47. (5) : Suppose labelled price = Rs. 100
$\therefore$ C.P. = Rs. 60
S.P. = Rs. 114
$\therefore$ Profit % = $\frac{54}{60} \times 100 = 90$

48. (5) : $? = \frac{16}{5} \times 175.5 + 250.50$
$= 16 \times 35.1 + 250.50$
$= 561.60 + 250.50$
$= 812.10 \approx 815$

49. (4) : The sequence in the given series is $x1 + 1^2$, $x2 + 2^2$, $x3 + 3^2$, $x4 + 4^2$, $x5 + 5^2$, $x6 + 6^2$.

50. (3) : S.I. = Rs. 950, Rate = 9.5%
Time = 2 years
$\therefore$ Sum = $\frac{950 \times 100}{9.5 \times 2} = 5000$
If rate is 10.5%, then
S.I. = $\frac{5000 \times 2 \times 10.5}{100}$ = Rs. 1050
$\therefore$ Additional interest due to change in the rate = Rs. 100

JUNIOR ESSAY CONTEST — 529

BURNING TOPICS

With October 1998 issue we have introduced burning topics on which contributors can present their valuable views.

Subject:

The Problem of Unemployment

Length: 750 Words

Prizes : I. Rs. 500 II. Rs. 250

Eligible age group : 16-21 Years

Competition Success Review also awards merit certificates to those who win prizes or commendations in the various essay contests.

LAST DATE : FEBRUARY 28, 1999

Entries should preferably be typewritten, double-spaced and accompanied by a recent passport-size black and white photograph. **Do not write anything, or sign, or affix rubber stamp on the photograph.** Write your name on the back of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Entries without photograph will not be considered.** Only original essays will be considered. **Full name, address, date of birth and a short biodata must be written on the first page of the essay.** All entries will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*.

Editor's decision will be final and binding. *There is no entry fee.* Examiners will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of material, its relevance to the subject and his ability to think concisely, logically and effectively. Entries should be marked: **'JUNIOR ESSAY CONTEST-529'** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008.

competition success review

Test Of Clerical Aptitude

Directions (Qs. 1-35) : In each question below a combination of name and address is given in the first column at the left, followed by four such combinations, one each under the columns 1, 2, 3 and 4. You have to find out the combination which is exactly the same as the combination in the first column. The number of that column which contains that combination is the answer. If all the combinations are different, the answer is '5'.

		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Max Tech India UPIDC Phase II NOIDA 299203	Max Tech India UPIDC Phase I NOIDA 299203	Max Tech India UPIDC Phase II NOIDA 292903	Max Tech India UPTDC Phase II NOIDA 299203	Max Tuch India UPIDC Phase II NOIDA 299203	None
2.	Madhulata Shukla ID No. B 30451 Batch No. AN 27	Madhulata Shukla ID No. B 30541 Batch No. AN 27	Madhulata Shukla ID No. B 30451 Batch No. BN 27	Madhulata Shukal ID No. B 30451 Batch No. AN 27	Madhulata Shukla ID No. B 30451 Batch No. AN 27	None
3.	Rasik Lal Shah Ph. 7277134 Regal Jewellers	Rasik Lal Shah Ph. 7727134 Regal Jewellers	Rasik Lal Shah Ph. 7277134 Royal Jewellers	Rasia Lal Shah Ph. 7277134 Regal Jewellers	Rasik Lal Shah Ph. 7277134 Regal Jewellers	None
4.	Suryananda Sen Bananchal Park Calcutta 700017	Suryananda Sen Barvachal Park Calcutta 700017	Suryananda Sen Bananchal Park Calcutta 700107	Surajnanda Sen Bananchal Park Calcutta 700017	Suryananda Sen Bananchal Park Calcutta 700017	None
5.	Sh. N.K. Padia Asstt. Professor IIT Kanpur	Dr. N.K. Padia Asstt. Professor IIT Kanpur	Sh. N.K. Padia Assoc. Professor IIT Kanpur	Sh. N.K. Padia Asstt. Professor ITI Kanpur	Sh. M.K. Padia Asstt. Professor IIT Kanpur	None
6.	Vishwanath Sani 13/3, Indira Nagar Fatehpur 293208	Vishwanath Sani 13/3, Indira Nagar Fatehpur 298208	Vishwanath Sani 13/3, India Nagar Fatehpur 293208	Vishwanath Sani 12/3, Indira Nagar Fatehpur 293208	Vishwanath Soni 13/3, Indira Nagar Fatehpur 293208	None
7.	Ratnakar Save Nehru Nagar, 14 Palghat 479021	Ratnakar Save Nehru Nagar, 14 Palghat 479201	Ratnakar Save Nehru Nagar, 17 Palghat 479021	Ratnakar Save Nehru Nagar, 14 Palghat 479021	Ratnakar Sane Nehru Nagar, 14 Palghat 479021	None
8.	Gadadhar Panday Bada Baazar (N) Gorakhpur 192	Gadadhar Panday Bada Baazar (N) Gorakhpur 192	Gadadhar Pandey Bada Baazar (N) Gorakhpur 192	Gadadhar Panday Bada Banzara (N) Gorakhpur 192	Gadadhar Panday Bada Baazar (N) Gorakhpur 182	None

	1	2	3	4	5
9. Nikita Bhardwaj A/c No. 2734127 Grand Bank Ltd.	Nikita Bhardwaj A/c No. 2734127 Grand Bank Ltd.	Niketa Bhardwaj A/c No. 2734127 Grand Bank Ltd.	Nikita Bhardwaj A/c No. 2734127 Grant Bank Ltd.	Nikita Bhardwaj A/c No. 2737127 Grand Bank Ltd.	None
10. ECGC Corp. IIIrd Floor, Pooja Raman Vihar (E)	EGGC Corp. IIIrd Floor, Pooja Raman Vihar (E)	ECGC Corp. IInd Floor, Pooja Raman Vihar (E)	ECGC Corp. IIIrd Floor, Pooja Raman Vihar (E)	ECGC Corp. IIIrd Floor, Pooja Raman Vihar (W)	None
11. Danabhai Jewels New Gandhi Rd. II Ahmedabad 39	Danabhai Jewels New Gandhi Rd. I Ahmedabad 39	Danabhai Jewels New Gandhi Rd. II Ahmedabad 39	Danabhai Jewels New Gandhi Rd. II Ahmedabad 89	Darabhai Jewels New Gandhi Rd. II Ahmedabad 39	None
12. Vishnu Dev Dave Sr. Officer II VXL India Ltd.	Vishnu Dev Dube Sr. Officer II VXL India Ltd.	Vishnu Dev Dave Jr. Officer II . VXL India Ltd.	Vishnu Dev Dave Sr. Officer II VXL India Ltd.	Vishnu Dev Dave Sr. Officer II VSL India Ltd.	None
13. Maru Electronics 16/7, Versova Rd. Andheri (W) 48	Maru Electronics 16/7, Versova Rd. Andheri (W) 48	Maru Electronics 16/7, Versova Rd. Andheri (E) 48	Maru Electronics 16/9, Versova Rd. Andheri (W) 48	Manu Electronics 16/7, Versova Rd. Andheri (W) 48	None
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16. Prof. B.D. Joshi Bio Tech India Ltd. Ph. 8323018	Prof. B.D. Joshi Bio Tech India Ltd. Ph. 8332018	Prof. B.D. Joshi Bio Tech India Ltd. Ph. 8323018	Prof. B.D. Joshi Bi-Tech India Ltd. Ph. 8323018	Dr. B.D. Joshi Bio Tech India Ltd. Ph. 8323018	None
17. Mrunal Gave F-31/4, Ragini Indira Colony II	Mrunal Gave F-31/4, Ragini Indira Colony II	Mrunal Gave E-31/4, Ragini Indira Colony II	Mrunal Gore F-31/4, Ragini Indira Colony II	Mrunal Gave F-31/4, Ragini Indira Colony I	None
18. Surabhi Depande D/o. Vinayak Rao Kolhapur 432022	Surabhi Depande C/o. Vinayak Rao Kolhapur, 432022	Surabhi Depande D/o. Vinayak Rao Kolhapur 423022	Sulabhi Depande D/o. Vinayak Rao Kolhapur 432022	Surabhi Depande D/o. Vinayak Rao Kolhapur 432022	None
19. Sony Electronics Fax 6807072 PH 6870922	Soni Electronics Fax 6807072 PH 6870922	Sony Electronics Ph 6807072 FAX 6870922	Sony Electricals Fax 6807072 PH 6870922	Sony Electronics Fax 6870922 PH 6807072	None

	1	2	3	4	5
20. Vivek Chauhan BRJD School BEHL 123412	Vivek Chavhan BRJD School BEHL 123412	Vivek Chauhan BRJD School BEHL 123412	Vivek Chauhan BRJD School BEHL 132412	Vivek Chauhan BRJP School BEHL 123412	None
21. Ms. Shweta Sinha Sr. Invistigator II Survey of India	Ms. Shweta Sinha Sr. Invistigator I Survey of India	Ms. Shweta Sinha Sr. Invistigator II Surya India	Mrs. Shweta Sinha Sr. Invistigator II Survey of India	Ms. Shweta Sinha Sr. Invistigator II Survey of India	None
22. Sonia Batara Sh. S. C. Batara Parvati Bhawan	Sonia Batara Sh. S. G. Batara Parvati Bhawan	Sania Batara Sh. S. C. Batara Parvati Bhawan	Sonia Batara Sh. S. C. Batara Parvati Bhawan	Sonia Batara Sh. S. C. Batara Parvat Bhawan	None
23. Shitanshu Rajput Navyug Printers Jaipur 320110	Shitanshu Rajput Navyug Printers Jaipur 320110	Shidhanshu Rajput Navyug Printers Jaipur 320110	Shitanshu Rajput Navyug Painters Jaipur 320110	Shitanshu Rajput Navyug Printers Jaipur 320101	None
24. Satyam Tripathy Raj Kuwar Films Goregaon (E) 49	Satyam Tripathy Raj Kuwar Films Goregaon (W) 49	Satyam Tripathi Raj Kuwar Films Goregaon (E) 49	Satyam Tripathy Raj Kuwar Films Goregaon (E) 49	Satyam Tripathy Rai Kuwar Films Goregaon (E) 49	None
25. Naveen Kaushal Sr. Engineer II MRF Ltd.	Naveen Kushal Sr. Engineer II MRF Ltd.	Naveen Kaushal Sr. Engineer II MRE Ltd.	Naveen Kaushal Sr. Engineer II MRF Ltd.	Naveen Kaushal Sr. Engineer I MRF Ltd.	None
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27. Sumer Chand P.O. Raghupura Distt. Ajamgarh	Samer Chand P.O. Raghupura Distt. Ajamgarh	Sumer Chand R.O. Raghupura Distt. Ajamgarh	Sumer Chand P.O. Raghupura Distt. Alamgarh	Sumer Chand P.O. Raghupur Distt. Ajamgarh	None
28. Rajesh Chopra Amrita Computers raj@telnet.com	Rajeev Chopra Amrita Computers raj@telnet.com	Rajesh Chopra Amrit Computers raj@telnet.com	Rajesh Chopra Amrita Computers raj@telnet.com	Rajesh Chopra Amrita Computers roj@telnet.com	None
29. Tanmoya Bannerji Fort Willium Rd. Pondicheri 32	Tanmoya Bannerji Fort Willson Rd. Pondicheri 32	Tanmoya Bannerji Fort Willium Rd. Pondicheri 32	Tanmoya Bannerji Fort Willium Rd. Pondicheri 82	Tanmaya Bannerji Fort Willium Rd. Pondicheri 32	None
30. Wilson Finance 10, Gunbow Street MUMBAI 400010	Wilson Finance 10, Gunbow Street MUMBAI 400010	Wilson Finance 10, Gunbow Street MUMBAI 400100	Wilson Finance 20, Gunbow Street MUMBAI 400010	Wilmon Finance 10, Gunbow Street MUMBAI 400010	None

	1	2	3	4	5
31. Madhurima Dixit A/c No. 47/2071 State Bank Ltd.	Madhurama Dixit A/c No. 47/2071 State Bank Ltd.	Madhurima Dixit A/c No. 47/2071 States Bank Ltd.	Madhurima Dixit A/c No. 47/2701 State Bank Ltd.	Madhurima Dixit A/c No. 47/2071 State Bank Ltd.	None
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33. Aloknath Sharma 13/K, Rajghat Varanasi-292810	Aloknath Sharma 13/K, Rajghat Varanasi-292810	Aloknath Sharma 18/K, Rajghat Varanasi-292810	Aloknath Verma 18/K, Rajghat Varanasi-292810	Aloknath Sharma 18/K, Rajghat Varanasi-292180	None
34. Maqbool Hussain Bara Darwaza Faridabad-126113	Maqbool Hasan Bara Darwaza Faridabad-126113	Maqbool Hussain Bara Darwaza Faridabad-126173	Maqbool Hussain Kara Darwaza Faridabad-126113	Maqbool Hussain Bara Darwaza Faridabad-126113	None
35. Usha India Limited BF-II/21, Sapna Nehru Place (W)	Usha Indira Limited BF-II/21, Sapna Nehru Place (W)	Usha India Limited BF-II/21, Sapna Nehru Place (W)	Usha India Limited BF-II/31, Sapna Nehru Place (W)	Usha India Limited BF-II/21, Sapna Nehru Place (E)	None

Directions (Qs. 36-50) : **On the basis of the data given in the following table, answer questions 36 to 50 given below the table :**

DETAILS OF THE OPENING AND THE CLOSING VALUES (IN RS.) OF THE SHARES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES ON DIFFERENT DATES
(O = Opening, C = Closing)

Name of the company	Dates									
	22nd April		23rd April		24th April		25th April		26th April	
	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C
MBT	17.3	22.8	23.4	26.3	26.8	26.1	24.9	24.1	24.4	25.9
RPW	24.8	21.1	20.2	23.1	21.9	26.7	25.3	24.8	24.2	25.5
STX	19.7	22.9	23.4	18.8	22.9	22.3	25.2	26.1	26.5	29.4
GMP	22.3	28.9	24.1	25.7	27.8	25.1	24.3	25.3	26.6	27.7
LPM	25.4	21.7	19.3	18.4	18.7	19.9	22.6	26.9	27.3	28.1
NXT	30.1	21.3	20.7	22.9	23.8	23.3	24.7	25.7	23.2	25.3
DWP	29.4	24.9	25.9	23.9	24.9	23.2	21.8	20.3	20.1	21.4
LBS	20.3	29.2	24.4	21.7	23.9	24.7	23.3	24.8	23.9	21.3

Directions (Qs. 36-40) : Which of the following companies indicates the highest closing share value on a given date ?

36. 24th April	(1) MBT	(2) GMP	(3) LBS	(4) NXT	(5) None
37. 23rd April	(1) GMP	(2) DWP	(3) RPW	(4) MBT	(5) None
38. 22nd April	(1) GMP	(2) DWP	(3) LBS	(4) MBT	(5) None
39. 26th April	(1) STX	(2) GMP	(3) LPM	(4) MBT	(5) None
40. 25th April	(1) STX	(2) LPM	(3) NXT	(4) GMP	(5) None

Directions (Qs. 41-45) : During the given period, on which of the following dates, the closing value of the shares of the given company was the minimum ?

41. RPW	(1) 24th April	(2) 22nd April	(3) 23rd April	(4) 26th April	(5) 25th April
42. LBS	(1) 22nd April	(2) 24th April	(3) 26th April	(4) 23rd April	(5) 25th April
43. GMP	(1) 24th April	(2) 23rd April	(3) 25th April	(4) 26th April	(5) 22nd April
44. LPM	(1)	22nd April	(2) 24th April	(3) 26th April	(4) 25th April (5)
23rd April					
45. DWP	(1) 23rd April	(2) 22nd April	(3) 24th April	(4) 25th April	(5) 26th April

Directions (Qs. 46-50) : During the given period, what were the highest opening and the highest closing values of the shares for the given company ?

46. STX	(1) (26.5, 29.4)	(2) (26.1, 26.5)	(3) (26.1, 29.4)	(4) (26.5, 26.1)	(5) None
47. MBT	(1) (26.1, 26.8)	(2) (26.3, 26.1)	(3) (26.8, 26.3)	(4) (26.8, 26.1)	(5) None
48. LPM	(1)	(27.3, 26.9)	(2) (27.3, 28.1)	(3) (26.9, 27.3)	(4) (26.9, 28.1)
(5) None					
49. RPW	(1) (25.3, 25.5)	(2) (24.8, 26.7)	(3) (25.3, 26.7)	(4) (24.8, 25.5)	(5) None
50. NXT	(1) (24.7, 25.7)	(2) (30.1, 25.3)	(3) (24.7, 25.3)	(4) (30.1, 23.3)	(5) None

ANSWERS

1. (5)	2. (4)	3. (4)	4. (4)	5. (5)	6. (5)	7. (3)	8. (1)	9. (1)	10. (3)
11. (2)	12. (3)	13. (1)	14. (2)	15. (2)	16. (2)	17. (1)	18. (4)	19. (5)	20. (2)
21. (4)	22. (3)	23. (1)	24. (3)	25. (3)	26. (1)	27. (5)	28. (3)	29. (2)	30. (1)
31. (4)	32. (5)	33. (1)	34. (4)	35. (2)	36. (5) : RPW, 26.7		37. (4) : MBT, 26.3		
38. (3): LBS, 29.2		39. (1) : STX, 29.4		40. (2) : LPM, 26.9		41. (2) : 21.1		42. (3) : 21.3	
43. (1) : 25.1		44. (5) : 18.4		45. (4) : 20.3		46. (1)	47. (3)	48. (2)	49. (3)
50. (5) : (30.1, 25.7)									

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1

In view of the poor resources available in our country, we should not spend money in participating in the Olympics and other international games and sports events. Give *two* arguments in favour and *two* against the proposition.

Arguments in Favour

1. Crores of rupees are spent on sending the Indian teams, mainly comprising officials who are not even remotely connected with any game or sport, to the Olympics, Asian Games and other international games and sports events by the country periodically. The net result is pitiable. India today figures nowhere among the top ten nations in any international games and sports event. This is a criminal waste of our already scarce resources when a country of nearly a billion people has to go without the basic necessities of life. Instead of providing foreign jaunts to influential officials every now and then, it will be a better idea to spend the money allocated for various international games and sports events to such basic needs of the people as drinking water, primary healthcare and education.

2. The huge funds spent on participating in the Olympics, Asian Games and other international games and sports events are an instance of scarce resources going down the drain as there is no early training or motivation of athletes and sportspersons in the rural areas. Sports is still looked done upon in India as an appendage to education. Spending times on games and sports is considered a waste of time by most parents and teachers. With such low priority accorded to games and sports in India, no wonder our sportspersons fail miserably at any international event. It is thus advisable that in view of the poor resources available in our country, we should not spend money in participating in the Olympics and other international games and sports events.

Arguments Against

1. Games and sports contribute towards a rounded personality. They should be given their proper place in the educational curriculum. Adequate funds should be provided for the encouragement of games and sports at levels so that Indian sportspersons can perform better in the Olympics and other international games and sports events. In fact, the funds allocated at present are too meagre to meet the needs of such a vast country as ours.

2. Instead of reducing or stopping funds for India's participation in the Olympics and other international games and sports events, the funds allocated at present must be properly utilised. The Indian contingent should include more of athletes and sportspersons than officials. The recent case of the gold medals won by Jyotirmoyee Sikdar, Dingko Singh and the Indian hockey team at the Bangkok Asian Games should serve as pointers to the Sports Authority of India. Complaints like the ones made by India's ace shooter Jaspal Rana should be investigated and looked into. More funds should be there for providing facilities so that they can perform better in the Olympics and other international games and sports events. In fact, Indian games and sports suffer from too little attention and too meagre funds for our sportspersons do well at all levels.

2

Give at least *three* causes behind student unrest in India.

1. The presentday system of education has no relation with the vocational needs of students. The curriculum is outdated and teaching listless. As a result, the students are at their wit's end while following a particular course in our schools and colleges. They often magnify their demands and grievances and launch agitations to get them redressed. The remedy would be to overhaul the existing system of education and make our education more job-oriented. This will get the students interested in studies and they will have little time for agitations or unrest.

2. The second factor for student unrest in India is the politicisation of education. All political parties have their youth wings in our schools, colleges and universities. As a result, trivial issues are blown out of all proportion and students take to the streets in support of the political party or politicians patronising them. They lose sight of their real aim, i.e., they have come to educational institutions to study. During the period of student unrest, studies suffer and the pity is that no one is bothered about the loss suffered by the student community in general as a result of unrest.

3. Our policy of education should be modified in the light of the observation of many academicians that most students in our educational institutions are not interested in studies. Educational institutions are just places where they mark their time before they get ready to face life in the world outside. Keeping this view, the Government should not place undue emphasis on compulsory education for all the citizens. Our schools, colleges and universities are overcrowded at present. In view of need for basic education, it should be enough if all our citizens master the three R's. After this, they should be left to decide for themselves whether they are interested in higher education. Forcing education down everyone's throat leads to student unrest.

3

Suggest at least *three* measures to ensure financial viability in our universities.

In view of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission, the Government is strapped for funds to pay university employees. Measures are afoot to make our universe financially viable so that they can shoulder the additional burden. I would suggest the following three measures to ensure financial viability in our universities :

1. The present fee structure for various courses in our universities is unrealistic. For instance, in the University of Delhi students in undergraduate classes still pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 15 the same amount students paid in the 20s and 30s. The Human Resource Development Ministry and the University Grants Commission have not raised the fee so far while the financial burden of running about 250 universities in the country has gone up hundredfold. It is, therefore, advisable to increase the tuition fee and other charges so that at least a part of the additional burden is met and our universities become financially viable.

2. The HRD Minister recently spoke of imposing an education cess on those sending their wards to institutions of higher learning. This should be introduced forthwith so that additional funds are generated for higher education and they can help offset the additional financial burden on our universities in the background of inflation, cost of living, higher salaries and provision of more facilities to the students. This will ensure that only those genuinely interested in pursuing higher education are granted admission to universities, thereby reducing the load on these institutions.

3. The third measure to ensure the financial viability of our universities would be permit them to accept sponsorships, donations and fund from private investors to introduce more job-oriented courses and provide recreational and other facilities to students. This will bring about a radical transformation in our institutions of higher education.

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4

What are the basic causes responsible for the poor productivity of industrial units in India ?

The basic causes responsible for the poor productivity of industrial units in India are as under :

1. The machinery and equipment are outdated. The manufacturing and finishing processes are time-consuming as a result of which the productivity remains abysmally low as compared to advanced nations in the world.

2. The labour force is not properly motivated; there is no system of incentives or disincentives. In short, productivity is not related to performance. Work, therefore, goes on at a sluggish pace at all levels to poor productivity in our industrial units.

3. The labour unions are highly politicised and their leaders are not interested either in the workers' welfare or raising the level of productivity in industrial units. They are self-serving individuals with no stake in running the industrial establishments. Whether these establishment work properly or are down is the least of their concerns.

4. There is lack of managerial skill and efficiency at all levels, resulting in low productivity. Professionalism in our industrial units has still to make a mark. This accounts for low productivity and various lockouts and strikes in our industrial units when the genuine and basic demands of the labour force are not met.

5

What is money targetting ? Can it be followed in India ?

Money targetting constitutes the Central Bank's decision regarding money supply with certain objectives. Some of these objectives may be controlling the rate of inflation, encouraging productive capability, maintaining stability, etc. If the supply of money in the economy is grater than the domestic requirements, it generates inflation. The volume of money supply that can serve the objective most effectively is called money targetting.

In India money targetting can be followed to achieve the three objectives outlined above, i.e., controlling the rate of inflation by limiting the circulation of currency so that prices are maintained at a certain level all over the country. It may be money targetting for encouraging and increasing productive capability through incentives and tax concessions and maintaining stability in the price line. Money targetting is something that the Indian economy requires the most at present if we are to reduce the number of millions of countrymen living below the poverty line.

6

Suppose there are no rivers in the world. Give *three* possible consequences if such a situation arise.

Rivers are the lifeline of people. If there were no rivers, the following consequences may arise :

1. In India, people worship rivers as mother goddesses, *viz.*, Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, etc. If there were no rivers in India, the Hindu pantheon would be deprived of worshipping these deities.

2. Water from the rivers is used for irrigation. If there were no rivers, wide spread drought will be a common feature all over the world. No food crops and vegetation would be possible to meet the basic needs of billions of people all over the world. Starvation deaths would be the order of the day, gradually leading to the elimination of the human race from this planet.

3. River waters are also harnessed for producing energy. All our machinery and equipment would stop functioning and there would be no industrialisation in the world. As a result, the human civilisation will recede into its primitive stages of clubs and stones. That would be a sad day, indeed, for the human race that has made giant strides over millions of years through automation and industrialisation.

Grade 'C' Stenographers' Examination

(Continued from page 36)

77. A child could not have done this mischief.

(A) This mischief could not be done by a child.

(B) This mischief could not been done by a child.

(C) This mischief could not have been done by a child.

(D) This mischief a child could not have bene done.

78. James Watt discovered the energy of steam.

(A) The energy of steam discovered James Watt.

(B) The energy of steam was discovered by James Watt.

(C) James Watt was discovered by the energy of steam.

(D) James Watt had discovered energy by the steam.

79. She makes cakes every Sunday.

(A) Every Sunday are cakes made by her.

(B) Cakes are made by her every Sunday.

(C) Cakes make her every Sunday.

(D) Cake were made by her every Sunday.

80. They greet me cheerfully every morning.

(A) Every morning I was greeted cheerfully.

(B) I am greeted cheerfully by them every morning.

(C) I am being greeted cheerfully by them every morning.

(D) Cheerful greeting is done by them every morning to me.

Directions: **In the following passage (Questions 81 to 90), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.**

PASSAGE (Qs. 81–90)

In the large shops ...81... for Diwali are begun ...82... or six weeks before ...83... actual day. Shop owners ...84... Diwali because lots of ...85... are given, which

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means ...86... goods are bought than ...87... any other time of ...88... year. The main shops ...89... decorated many weeks before ...90... to tempt people to buy things.

81. (A) preparations (B) shopping
(C) purchases (D) preparing
82. (A) two (B) five
(C) few (D) couple
83. (A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) which
84. (A) hate (B) anticipate
(C) recommend (D) like
85. (A) purchases (B) prizes
(C) presents (D) presentations
86. (A) many (B) more
(C) few (D) less
87. (A) at (B) in
(C) on (D) for
88. (A) any (B) a
(C) the (D) this
89. (A) were (B) are
(C) have been (D) will be
90. (A) occasion (B) festival
(C) festivities (D) Diwali

Directions: In questions 91 to 100, you have four brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE I (Qs. 91–95)

What needs to be set right is our approach to work. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of the time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forget the ministers because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrats do? What do the officials down below do? The administration set up remains weak mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

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91. The employees in our country
(A) are quite punctual but not duty conscious
(B) are not punctual, but somehow manage to complete their work
(C) are somewhat lazy but good-natured
(D) are not very highly qualified

92. The leadership in administration
(A) sets a fine example to the employees
(B) is of a reasonably high standard
(C) is composed of idealists
(D) is of a very poor standard

93. The work 'assessment' means
(A) enquiry (B) report
(C) evaluation (D) summary

94. According to the writer, the administration in India
(A) is by and large effective
(B) is very strict and firm
(C) is affected by red tape
(D) is more or less ineffective

95. The central idea of the passage could be best expressed by the following :
(A) The employees outlook towards work is justified
(B) The employees must change their outlook towards work
(C) The employees would never change their work culture
(D) The employer-employee relationship is far from healthy

PASSAGE II (Qs. 96–100)

The *Mahabharata* is a record of human beings with human weaknesses. The entire *Ramayana*, on the other hand, is in praise of an ideal man. Whatever was good in the world was embodied in Rama, and it was to present this ideal to the world that Valmiki wrote the *Ramayana*. As Rama is the ideal man so is Sita, the ideal women. In fact, the whole *Ramayana* is filled with idealized characters—the ideal brother, the ideal servant, ideal subjects, even ideal villains. It is not that the *Mahabharata* has no extraordinary characters. But even while depicting the extraordinary person, the poet does not let us forget the ordinary in him.

The *Ramayana* is principally the story of one man, with the other characters serving as a background to set the hero in relief. Besides Ram, stands Sita. she had parents as

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well as in-laws, but her parents' home is a home in name only. Of her relations with her in-laws we hear a little more, but in this context too the characters remain sketchy. Sita goes into the forest with Rama, returns, is later cast off during pregnancy by Rama, and is finally swallowed up by the earth, but we do not hear a single protest from her father or mother. It is as if Sita were an orphan. There is a description of the greatness of her father, Janak, but this greatness of his is of no help to Sita in her times of need.

96. The *Ramayana* is

(A) a record of great events in the life of Rama

(B) a story of the suffering of Rama and Sita

(C) a story of idealised extraordinary characters

(D) a sketchy story of Rama and Sita

97. The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* contrast with each other

(A) in terms of extraordinary idealised characters in one and characters with both extraordinary qualities and ordinary human weaknesses in the other

(B) in terms of idealised characters in one and ordinary characters in the other

(C) with *Ramayana* having more idealised

(D) in terms of the sufferings of principal characters in one and the happiness of such characters in the other

98. The writer says "it is as if Sita were an orphan", because

(A) Sita had lost her parents in childhood

(B) her real father was not Janaka

(C) her parents never came to her help in her hour of need

(D) her parents never protested against her ill-treatment at her in-laws

99. The characters in the *Ramayana* apart from Rama are so sketchy because

(A) they are meant to serve as a background to Rama

(B) our whole interest is in the story of Rama and Sita

(C) Rama is an ideal character

(D) none of them has any quality to make him superior to Rama

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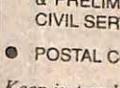

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100. The phrase 'swallowed up' here means

(A) eaten up (B) seized upon
(C) digested in (D) sucked in

ANSWERS

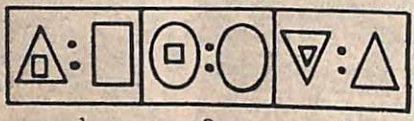
1. (B):Part (B) should be : 'invited him or them'.
2. (B):Part (B) should be : 'is coming up'.
3. (B):Part (B) should be : 'more than one and half hours' or 'more than one hour and a half'.
4. (C):Part (C) should be : 'on Wednesday next'
5. (A):Part (A) should be : 'He has been writing'.
6. (A):Part (A) should be : 'He was in such a hurry'.
7. (B):Part (B) should be : 'that he would'.
8. (B):Part (B) should be : 'known it'
9. (B):Part (B) should be : 'of going to Agra'.
10. (B):Part (B) should be : 'remind me'.

11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (B)
15. (B)	16. (B)	17. (D)	18. (C)
19. (B)	20. (A)	21. (D)	22. (A)
23. (B)	24. (C)	25. (C)	26. (D)
27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (B)
31. (D)	32. (A)	33. (A)	34. (D)
35. (C)	36. (A)	37. (C)	38. (D)
39. (C)	40. (A)	41. (C)	42. (D)
43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (D)	46. (B)
47. (D)	48. (D)	49. (B)	50. (A)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (D)	54. (A)
55. (B)	56. (C)	57. (B)	58. (A)
59. (A)	60. (B)	61. (B)	62. (C)
63. (D)	64. (A)	65. (A)	66. (D)
67. (D)	68. (C)	69. (D)	70. (C)
71. (D)	72. (A)	73. (C)	74. (B)
75. (C)	76. (A)	77. (C)	78. (B)
79. (B)	80. (B)	81. (A)	82. (B)
83. (C)	84. (D)	85. (C)	86. (B)
87. (A)	88. (C)	89. (B)	90. (B)
91. (A)	92. (D)	93. (C)	94. (D)
95. (B)	96. (C)	97. (A)	98. (C)
99. (A)	100. (A)		

State Bank P O Examination

(Continued from page 62)

44.



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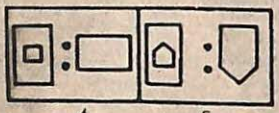

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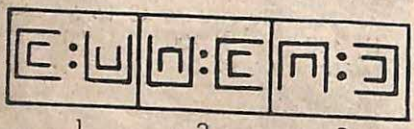

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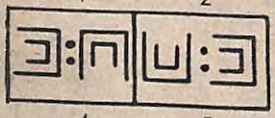
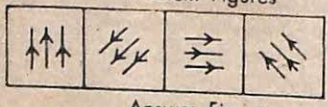


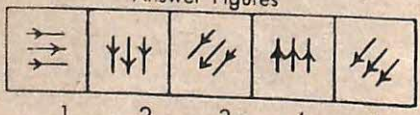
4 5

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : In each of these questions, which one of the five Answer Figures in the second row should come after the Problem Figures in the first row if the sequence were continued ?

46. Problem Figures

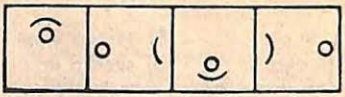


Answer Figures



1 2 3 4 5

47. Problem Figures



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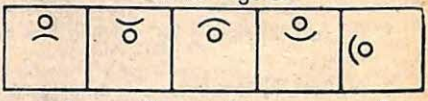

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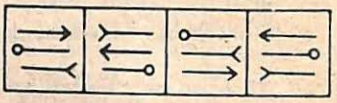
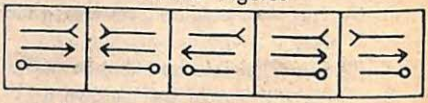
48. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



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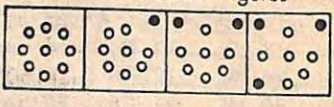
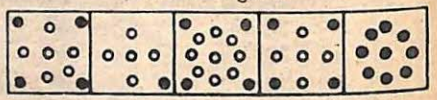
49. Problem Figures

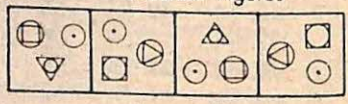


Answer Figures

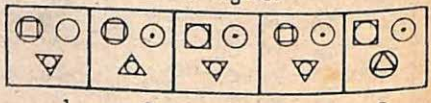


1 2 3 4 5

50. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



1 2 3 4 5

ANSWERS

36. (3) : Each figure is moved 45°CW to move into the next.

37. (1) : Examine the pairs of figures P5 & P6, P3 & P4 and so P1 & P2.
38. (2) : From P0 to P3, unshaded and shaded circles are added alternately in ACW order.
39. (1) : No. of crosses should be same in P0 & P1 as in P2 & P3, P4 & P5.
40. (3) : Semi-circles are placed from top to bottom in a set order with their directions reversed each time.
41. (2) : Vertical rotation.
42. (3) : Addition of one similar unit after horizontal rotation.
43. (3) : Addition of one more unit on the right with vertical rotation of the L.H.S. element after repeating the L.H.S. element.
44. (1) : The second unit after becoming smaller is inside the first unit.
45. (3) : 90°CW rotation.
46. (2) : P1 → P3 → A2 : 90°CW rotation with arrows shifted to the other side (top arrows to bottom arrows & bottom arrows to top arrows).
47. (3) : P1 → P3 → A3 : Shifting to opposite side after horizontal rotation.
48. (1) : Arrow moves from top to bottom after vertical rotation each time (A2 & A3 are ruled out). Similarly, bar with circle (A4 & A5 are ruled out).
49. (4) : Alternate circles are shaded and then shifted to the corners (ACW).
50. (4) : P3 → A4 in the same way as P1 → P3.

Quantitative Aptitude Test

Directions: What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

51. $12\frac{1}{2}$% of ? = 35% of 700
(1) 2000 (2) 1960 (3) 1600
(4) 1800 (5) None of these

52. $16\frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{1}{3} - 12\frac{3}{5} = ?$
(1) $9\frac{4}{15}$ (2) $10\frac{3}{5}$ (3) $11\frac{2}{5}$
(4) $9\frac{1}{3}$ (5) None of these

53. 4141 ÷ 202 + 101 = ?
(1) 121.50 (2) 13.67 (3) 122.83
(4) 306.00 (5) None of these

Directions: What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ? (You are not expected to work out the exact value).

54. $33\frac{1}{3}$% of ? = 101 + 296
(1) 800 (2) 1800 (3) 1500
(4) 1200 (5) 900

55. $20\sqrt{2}$ + 15% of 481 = ?
(1) 200 (2) 150 (3) 100
(4) 250 (5) 300

Directions: In each of the questions 56 to 58, one number is wrong in the series. Find out the wrong number.

56. 864 420 200 96 40 16 6
(1) 420 (2) 200 (3) 96
(4) 40 (5) 16

57. 1 2 6 21 84 445 2676
(1) 2 (2) 6 (3) 21
(4) 84 (5) 445

58. 324 192 92 46 16 4 2
(1) 192 (2) 92 (3) 46
(4) 16 (5) 4

59. Pramod's marks in History are 20 more than the average marks obtained by him in History, English and Geography. To find out the marks obtained by him in English, which of the following information(s) given in statements (P) and (Q) is/are sufficient?
(P) Total marks obtained by him in English, History and Geography.
(Q) Average marks obtained by him in English and Geography.
(1) Only P is sufficient
(2) Only Q is sufficient
(3) Either P or Q is sufficient
(4) Both P and Q together are not sufficient
(5) Both P and Q together are sufficient

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60. An amount is to be divided among A, B and C in the ratio 3 : 5 : 6 respectively. If the difference between A's and B's share is Rs. 600, what is C's share?

(1) Rs. 900 (2) Rs. 1,500
(3) Rs. 1,200 (4) Rs. 1,800
(5) None of these

61. A shopkeeper earns a profit of Rs. 60 by selling an article. Had he sold the same article at Rs. 520, the profit per cent would have been 30. At what price did he sell the article?

(1) Rs. 580 (2) Rs. 460
(3) Rs. 400 (4) Rs. 540
(5) None of these

62. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, what is 30% of that number?

(1) 48 (2) 54 (3) 36
(4) 72 (5) None of these

63. 12 men take 18 days to complete a work whereas 12 children take 27 days to complete the same work. How many days will 10 men and 12 children together take to complete the same work?

(1) 12 days (2) 16 days
(3) 18 days (4) 24 days
(5) None of these

64. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 8 and the product of the digits is 15. What is the difference between the digits of that number?

(1) 6 (2) 4 (3) 2
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

65. The ratio between the ages of Prakash and Sudin at present is 3 : 4. Four years ago, Sudin was 8 years older to Prakash. What is Prakash's age at present?

(1) 24 years (2) 32 years
(3) 20 years (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

66. A 180 metre long plot of land is to be fenced. To find out the cost of fencing on all the four sides, which of the following information(s) given in the statements (P) and (Q) is/are necessary?

(P) The breadth of the plot of land.
(Q) Cost of fencing for each metre.

(1) Only P is necessary
(2) Only Q is necessary
(3) Either P or Q is necessary
(4) Neither P nor Q is necessary
(5) Both P and Q together are necessary

67. The difference between the simple interest and the compound interest earned on a sum of money at the end of four years is Rs. 256.40. To find out the sum, which of the following information(s) given in the statements (P) and (Q) is/are necessary?

(P) Amount of simple interest accrued after four years.

(Q) The rate of interest per annum.

(1) Only P is necessary
(2) Only Q is necessary
(3) Either P or Q is necessary
(4) Neither P nor Q is necessary
(5) Both P and Q together are necessary

68. Jeevan started a business investing Rs. 50,000. Four months after he started, Anil joined him with a capital of Rs. 90,000. If at the end of the year, the total profit in the business is Rs. 22,000, what would be Anil's share in it?

(1) Rs. 10,000 (2) Rs. 15,000
(3) Rs. 12,000 (4) Rs. 16,000
(5) None of these

69. A shopkeeper sells an article at Rs. 400 each. To find out what profit per cent he makes, which of the following information(s) given in the statements (P) and (Q) is/are necessary?

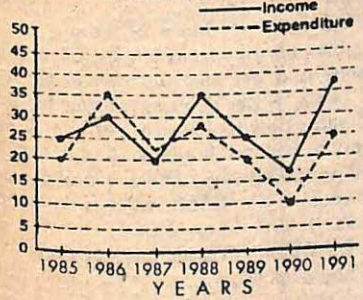
(P) Cost price of each article.

(Q) Number of articles sold.

(1) Only P is necessary
(2) Only Q is necessary
(3) Either P or Q is necessary
(4) Neither P nor Q is necessary
(5) Both P and Q together are necessary

Directions: **Study the following graph carefully and answer questions 70 to 72 given below it:**

Income and Expenditure of a company over the years (Rs. in crore)



HEIGHT: HOW INCREASES FURTHER?

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■ **Describe the role of Herbo-Height-Therapy for further and future Height-Growth facing its practical challenges.**

☐ Herbo-Height-Therapy has opened a new vista in the history of medical science against the existing negative norms of modern science for further and future height-growth anytime upto the age of 35 years, after marriage, after child-birth, faster than the normal growth ratio under ayurvedic system of medicine.

☐ HHT is now running in fourth decade with several thousand beneficiaries to its credit in India and Abroad. A landmark record in the history of future height-growth.

☐ This claim has not proved false in Judicial examination and other Practical Demonstration Tests upto 35 years.

☐ Go by reading : get by reading on scale of satisfaction.

Such Claim ! Never Heard ! Never Seen ! Doctors Amazed ! Scientists Amazed ! You would also be Amazed ! On Time-Tested Herbo-Height-Therapy — a Claim for further Height-Growth upto 35 years. A talk with Dr. O. P. Bagga, developer this therapy :

■ **"Height is known as natural phenomena : it has no remedy". Justify your claim in this light.**

☐ There is no ultimate End of any Research in this World, it is always subject to improvement.Therefore, negative approach of modern science is one-sided, incomplete and now it is out-dated also. Science has reversed it own decisions. In the past, it has declared Small Pox is incureable, T.B. is also not cureable. Breast feeding is hamful–all negatives. Later, it observed all positive.

☐ Ayurveda, Allopathy, Homoeopathy are different in principles, in theory, in practice and also in merits and demerits, If one system fails to cure and cover any problem, other does miracle ! In case of further and future height growth, if allopathy fails to provide any solution, other systems are also there : HHT is the positive answer of this solution.

■ **Discuss the strategy of Height-Growth at different stages comparing with contribution of HHT.**

☐ Height at birth is around 50 cms and it grows almost double in two years. These 100 cms are the basic-growth of the body. Deduct these 100 cms from the existing height, remaining centimetres are the normal growth of the body. Divide it with years of age, its ratio would be around 3-2-1 mm in a month and with HHT ratio you gain by 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3 mm under plus and minus status of the body. Faster than the normal growth ratio.

☐ This time-tested therapy helps to increase height by 20 to 40 mm (2-4 cms) in short course of 3 month, 50 to 100 mm in full course of 1 year, 5 to 10 mm in 1 month trail doses under mutual confirmation of Height before & after the course.

■ **Sometimes, Growth turns Slow-Sluggish-Stop, does not grow further, during the growth period. Why it is so ? Any helpful suggestions ?**

☐ There are various norms of age limitations for height-growth, but none is perfect. As observed, Height-Growth fluctuates under plus and minus status of the body and its environment. Age is one of the factor, not total criteria.

☐ Height refuses to increase further after 'Periods' in girls, after 'Beard' in boys. One brother is tall, other is short, one sister is tall, other is short, Parents are tall, children are short and its vice-versa also. Some born normal, some born abnormal.

☐ Hence, none is certain about his height-growth even to the normal extent, required or to the desired extent. But under our experience, if cares are taken under pollution and stress tree environment with hanging and stretching exercises, nutritious and balanced diet before the age of 9 years, height can be attained to the better-extent. HHT has also proved helpful for better growth if it is consumed at the age 7-8-9.

■ **What are the other plus and minus roles of HHT under your experience ?**

☐ It has many plus except its one limitation that it can't do promise for maximum height beyond the existing capacity of the body. Even then it is not minus, but it is also normal-plus.

☐ Under additional plus, it helps to tone up the functional system of the body removing its deficiency and disorders. Also remove the pimples, improve the complexion, soften the skin, sharpen the features, improve the memory. Feminine breastlines & disorders turns normal. Bulky & lean person also become normal.

■ **Explain the concept under which it works upto the age of 35 years.**

☐ Ayurveda recognises the peroid of youth upto 40 year. Till youth is there, plus action is there, certain change in the body is possible. This is associated with systems of 'Sarvdhatu-Pushty-Parikirya' which converts our food into Ras, Rakta, Mans, Maidh, Asthi, Majha and Shukra. Asthi and Majha are our bony system and bony-system is our height. Under this concept this therapy works upto 35 years and this has proved practically on several thousand its beneficiaries.

■ **Do you need any test report for joining the course ? Required information be given with its expenditure to follow the procedure.**

☐ After mutual enquiry, under our procedure, height of the candidate is confirmed under mutual satisfactions, file is prepared, required doses are given with prospectus and necessary directions. Regn. number is also alloted for future verification of the result after every short course of 3 month and after 1 month trail doses, if desired. Doses are in the shape of capsules & drops. Free from exercises, reactions, restrictions and bitter taste, to be used at home. No frequent visits.

☐ Normal charges for 3 months short course are Rs. 6,000/- and for 1 month trial doses Rs. 2,000/-+ Rs. 100/-Regn./ Post (In India) through MO/DD in the name of Dr. O. P. Bagga, Bazar Lal Kuan (Opp. Koocha Pandit) Delhi- 110006. Phone : 3262426 daily 11 to 6 except Sunday. Send self-add-stamped envelopod for more details.

70. In which of the following years was the difference between the income and the expenditure the maximum?
(1) 1988 (2) 1991 (3) 1986
(4) 1987 (5) None of these

71. The income in 1987 was equal to the expenditure in which of the following years?
(1) 1985 only
(2) 1990 only
(3) 1985 and 1989
(4) 1988 and 1989
(5) None of these

72. What was the approximate per cent drop in expenditure from 1988 to 1989?
(1) 25 (2) 35 (3) 75
(4) 40 (5) 60

Directions: Study the following table carefully and answer questions 73 to 75 given below it:

Total number (in thousands) of different types of toys produced and percentage defect under each type in a factory over the years

Type / Year	A		B		C		D		E	
	Number Produced	Percentage Defect	Number Produced	Percentage Defect	Number Produced	Percentage Defect	Number Produced	Percentage Defect	Number Produced	Percentage Defect
1986	64	12	75	20	45	08	85	14	48	18
1987	80	08	90	12	30	09	95	16	94	14
1988	40	06	65	16	55	06	75	12	84	05
1989	95	09	80	18	25	05	70	10	78	09
1990	75	14	60	19	40	07	65	13	62	11
1991	112	16	55	15	60	04	80	15	37	10

73. What was the approximate number of E type toys without defect in the year 1988?
(1) 60,000 (2) 80,000
(3) 82,000 (4) 76,000
(5) 78,000

74. What was the difference in the production of D type toys without defect between 1989 and 1991?
(1) 10,000 (2) 500 (3) 6,000
(4) 8,000 (5) None of these

75. What was the percentage increase in the production of C type toys from 1989 to 1990?
(1) 40 (2) 160 (3) 20
(4) 60 (5) None of these

76. A train running at a certain speed crosses another train running in opposite direction in 4.8 seconds. To find out the speed of the first train, which of the following information(s) given in statements (P) and (Q) is/are sufficient?
(P) The length of the first train.
(Q) The length of the second train.
(1) Only P is sufficient
(2) Only Q is sufficient
(3) Either P or Q is sufficient
(4) Both P and Q together are sufficient
(5) Both P and Q together are not sufficient

77. A number gets reduced to its one-fourth when 30 is subtracted from it. What is the number?
(1) 80 (2) 40 (3) 90
(4) 60 (5) None of these

78. A 85 cm long wire is to be cut into two pieces such that one piece will be two-third as long as the other. How many centimeters will the shorter piece be?
(1) 34 (2) 51 (3) 17
(4) 8.5 (5) None of these

79. The rate of simple interest on a sum of money is 6 per cent per annum for the first 3 years, 8 per cent per annum for the next 5 years and 10 per cent per annum for the period beyond 8 years. If the simple interest accrued by the sum for a total period of 10 years is Rs. 1,560, what is the sum?
(1) Rs. 1,500 (2) Rs. 3,000
(3) Rs. 2,000 (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

80. The average age of 23 boys in a class is 15. If the class-teacher's age is included, the average increases by one, what is the age of the class-teacher?

(1) 40 years (2) 36 years
(3) 32 years (4) 38 years
(5) None of these

ANSWERS

51. (2) : $? = \frac{35 \times 700 \times 2}{25}$
$= 1960$

52. (5) : $9\frac{2}{5}$

53. (1) : $? = 20.5 + 101$

54. (4) : $\frac{1}{3}$ of $? = 100 + 300 = 400$
$\therefore ? = 1200$

55. (3) : $? = 20 \times 1.414 + 15\%$ of 480
$= 20 \times 1.4 + 72$
$= 28 + 72 = 100$

56. (3) : The sequence in the given series is $\div 2 - 12, \div 2 - 10, \div 2 - 8, \div 2 - 6, \div 2 - 4, \div 2 - 2$. Hence the number 96 must be replaced by 92.

57. (4) : The sequence in the given series is $\times 1 + 1, \times 2 + 2, \times 3 + 3, \times 4 + 4, \times 5 + 5, \times 6 + 6$. Hence the number 84 must be replaced by 88.

58. (2) : 324 192 102 46 16 4 2
132 90 56 30 12 2
42 34 26 18 10
8 8 8 8
0 0 0
Hence the number 92 must be replaced by 102.

59. (2)

60. (4) : $\frac{A}{3} = \frac{B}{5} = \frac{C}{6}$

$A = \frac{C}{2}, B = \frac{5C}{6}$

$B - A = 600$

$\therefore \frac{5C}{6} - \frac{C}{2} = 600$

i.e. $C = 1800$

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61. (2) : Suppose S.P. = Rs. K
Profit = Rs. 60
$\therefore$ C.P. = K – 60
$\therefore$ (K – 60) + 30% of (K – 60) = 520
i.e. K = 460

62. (2) : $\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{4}K\right) = 15$, *i.e.* K = 180
$\therefore$ 30% of K = 54

63. (1) : In 27 days, 12 children can complete the work.
$\therefore$ In 18 days, $\left(\frac{12 \times 27}{18} =\right)$
18 children can complete the work
$\therefore$ 12 men = 18 children
2 men = 3 children
$\therefore$ 10 men and 12 children
= 10 men and 8 men
= 18 men
12 men can complete the work in 18 days
$\therefore$ 18 men can complete the work in $\frac{12 \times 18}{18}$ = 12 days

64. (3) : Let the digits be x and y
$\therefore x + y = 8; xy = 15$
$(x - y)^2 = (x + y)^2 - 4xy$
$= 64 - 60 = 4$
$\therefore x - y = 2$

65. (1) : $\frac{P}{S} = \frac{3}{4}$ ... (1)
$S - 4 = (P - 4) + 8$
$\therefore S = P + 8 = \frac{4P}{3}$ [from (1)].
$\therefore P = 24$

66. (5)

67. (2)

68. (3) : Jeevan and Anil invest in the ratio of
$50000 \times 12 : 90000 \times 8$,
i.e. 5 : 6
$\therefore$ Anil's share in the profit
$= \frac{6}{11} \times 22000 = 12000$

69. (1)

70. (2)

71. (3) : Income in 1987 = Rs. 20 crore
= Expenditure in 1985 and 1989

72. (1) : $\frac{7.5}{27.5} \times 100 \approx 25$

73. (2) : 95% of 84000
$= 95 \times 840 = 79800 \approx 80000$

74. (5) : 85% of 80000
– 90% of 70000
$= 68000 - 63000 = 5000$

75. (4) : $\frac{15}{25} \times 100 = 60$

76. (5)

77. (2) : $\frac{x}{4} = x - 30$, *i.e.* x = 40

78. (1) : Let the pieces be x cm and y cm respectively.
$\therefore x + y = 85, \ x = \frac{2}{3}y$
$\Rightarrow x = 34, y = 51$

79. (3) : Let S = Sum
$\therefore \frac{S \times 6 \times 3}{100} + \frac{S \times 8 \times 5}{100} + \frac{S \times 10 \times 2}{100}$
$= 1560$
$\therefore S = 2000$

80. (5) : $24 \times 16 - 23 \times 15$
$= 384 - 345 = 39$

General Awareness

81. NSDL introduction finally ushers in paperless trading—was the headline in leading newspapers during November 1996. This motion of NSDL will have a direct bearing on the—
(1) functioning of banks engaged in merchant banking in India
(2) functioning of the Reserve Bank of India as it will not be required to supply additional currency frequently to maintain the balance in circulation of currency
(3) functioning of capital market as it will bring paperless trading in shares and other securities
(4) functions of the companies as now they are not required to submit any papers to the Registrar of Companies unless they have completed five years of their functioning from the date of their registration
(5) None of these

82. 'British MPs for banning sale of Gandhi Papers'—was a news in leading newspapers during November 1996. Which of the following is **true** about this news headline ?

(1) The British Parliament expressed concern over the proposed auction of some of the letters of Mahatma Gandhi
(2) The House of Commons requested the Government of India to put a ban on the sale of one book on Mrs. Indira Gandhi containing some letters she wrote to the British Prime Minister
(3) British Government requested Navjeevan Trust to return those treasured documents of Mahatma Gandhi to London Museum, the place to which they belong, rather than using them for commercial purposes
(4) British Government has expressed serious concern over the action taken by Yogesh Gandhi wherein he has given the proceeds of the auction of Gandhi papers to a controversial American organisation as an award
(5) None of these

83. Which of the following statements is **true** about President Bill Clinton ?

(1) He lost the general elections held in November 1996 against Al Gore
(2) He will be the President of USA once again for a period of six years
(3) He got the highest votes in the general elections held in November 1996 but cannot take over as the President of USA as he did not have the mandatory 50% votes
(4) He shall be the President of USA for another term
(5) None of these

84. Some time back, the Government of India, decided to delicense 'white goods' industry. 'White goods' include

(1) Stainless steel and aluminium utensils
(2) Milk and milk products
(3) Item purchased for conspicuous consumption
(4) Soaps, detergents and other mass consumption goods
(5) None of these

85. Ms. Chandrika Kumaratunga, who was on an official visit to India during December 1998, is

(1) Secretary of World Health Organisation
(2) President of Sri Lanka
(3) President of World Trade Organisation
(4) Chairperson, SAARC
(5) President of the Amnesty International

86. Which one of the following sets of States stands to benefit the most from the Konkan Railway ?

(1) Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala
(2) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
(3) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra
(4) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu
(5) None of these

87. A fuse is used in mains electric supply as a safety device. Which one of the following statements about the fuse is correct ?

(1) It is connected in parallel with the main switch.
(2) It is made mainly from silver alloys.
(3) It must have a low melting point.
(4) It must have a very high resistance.
(5) None of these

88. Olympics 2004 is to be held in

(1) Johannesberg (2) Cape Town
(3) Rome (4) Sydney
(5) None of these

89. Mr. Ashok Gehlot, who took over as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in December 1998, belongs to which of the following parties ?

(1) Bharatiya Janata Party
(2) Maha Gujarat Janata Party
(3) Janata Dal
(4) Congress (I)
(5) None of these

90. The currency of the proposed European Monetary Union is

(1) Dollar (2) Euro
(3) Guilder (4) Mark
(5) None of these

Directions (Q. 91): In the questions below, a pair of statements (A) and (B) is given, followed by five other alternatives. You have to read both the statements (A) and (B) and then select which one of the given five alternatives is correct. The number of that alternative is the answer ?

91.

Production of Rice and Wheat

(In millions of Tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Percentage of Wheat to Rice
1950-51	20.58	6.46	31.4
1960-61	34.58	11.00	31.8
1970-71	42.22	23.83	56.4
1980-81	53.63	36.31	67.7
1990-91	74.29	55.14	74.2
1994-95	81.81	65.77	80.4
1995-96	79.62	62.62	78.6

The above table indicates the performance of India in rice and wheat production from 1950-51 to 1995-96. Which of the following conclusions arrived at from the above table would be valid ?

(A) There has been record production of rice as well as wheat in 1994-95.

(B) The ratio of wheat to rice production seems to have steadily increased over 16 years.

(C) Wheat has not been popular among the Indian population before 1980.

(D) India became self-sufficient in rice and wheat only after 1990.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

(1) (A) and (B)
(2) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(3) (C) and (D)
(4) (B) and (C)
(5) None of these

92.

(A) Bytes is the unit to measure the memory of a computer.

(B) COBOL Bytes is one of the bigger units of memory of a computer.

(1) (A) & (B) both are correct
(2) Only (A) is correct
(3) Only (B) is correct
(4) (A) & (B) both are not correct
(5) (A) & (B) both are partially correct as the memory of a computer is called Buffer not Bytes.

93.

(A) The wholesale price index for all commodities remained at single digit level during last week of September 1996.

(B) It was the 73rd consecutive week when the rate of inflation remained at single digit level.

(1) Only (A) is correct
(2) (B) is partially correct as it was 60th week and not 73rd
(3) (A) & (B) both are correct
(4) (A) & (B) both are not correct
(5) (A) & (B) both are partially correct as these statistics are not calculated on weekly basis

94.

(A) The Central Statistical Organisation of India drastically downgraded the growth rate of the economy in 1995-96 from 7%—stated in Economic Survey update—to about 5.3%.

(B) The estimate of 7% has gone off the mark as agricultural production had been considerably over-estimated.

(1) Only (A) is correct
(2) Only (B) is correct
(3) (A) & (B) both are correct
(4) (A) & (B) both are not correct
(5) (A) is correct but (B) is only partially correct as agri-products are not considered for projections of growth rate

95.

(A) Yamaha Motor Co of Japan plans to set up the world's largest motorcycle factory in India.

(B) This will be Yamaha's joint venture with Escorts.

(1) (A) & (B) both are not correct
(2) Only (A) is correct
(3) Only (B) is correct
(4) (A) & (B) both are partially correct as Yamaha is a Spanish firm and has joined hands with General Motors
(5) (A) & (B) both are correct

96. Which of the following is *not* a programming language of computer ?
(1) BASIC (2) FORTRAN
(3) LASER (4) PASCAL
(5) All are programming languages

97. Which of the following nations is going to be the first Asian country to join the Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) which is the exclusive club of the world's richest industrial nations ?
(1) China (2) Singapore
(3) India (4) S. Korea
(5) N. Korea

98. Which of the following international organisations has offered technical assistance to the Indian Government for tackling corruption ?
(1) The Asian Development Bank
(2) The INTERPOL
(3) The Scotland Yard
(4) The Amnesty International
(5) The World Bank

99. Prof. Amartya Sen, who awarded the 1998 Nobel Prize, has contributed to which of the following fields ?
(1) Physics (2) Chemistry
(3) Medicine (4) World Peace
(5) Economics

100. Which of the following represents the total foodgrain production during 1996-97 ? (Approximately in million tonnes.)
(1) 130 (2) 180 (3) 198
(4) 210 (5) 235

101. Which of the following countries won the Coca-Cola Cricket Championship Trophy held in Sharjah in November 1998 ?
(1) Pakistan (2) South Africa
(3) India (4) Australia
(5) None of these

102. Who amongst the following has written the book My *South Block Years : Memoirs of a Foreign Secretary* ?
(1) Shri Romesh Bhandari
(2) Shri J.N. Dixit
(3) Shri K. Natwar Singh
(4) Shri R.K. Dhawan
(5) None of these

103. Which of the following sports personality received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratan Award in 1998 ?
(1) Sachin Tendulkar
(2) Leander Paes
(3) K. Malleshwari
(4) Limba Ram
(5) Vishwanathan Anand

104. Which of the following represents the approximate foreign currency assets as it was at the end of December 1998 ? (In million dollars)
(1) 15,500 (2) 16,500
(3) 18,400 (4) 19,700
(5) 29,000

105. Lime water contains which of the following ?
(1) Calcium Carbonate
(2) Calcium Hydroxide
(3) Calcium Bicarbonate
(4) Sodium Sulphate
(5) Sodium Hydroxide

106. The oil import bill of India in the year 1996-97 was approximately to the tune of
(1) Rs. 30,000 crore
(2) Rs. 35,000 crore
(3) Rs. 40,000 crore
(4) Rs. 45,000 crore
(5) Rs. 65,000 crore

107. Dr. Farooq Abdullah is the ..... Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State.
(1) 9th (2) 8th (3) 7th
(4) 10th (5) 6th

108. The Agro Industries Corporation of which of the following States has won the Productivity Award for six successive years for its best performance ?
(1) Punjab (2) Haryana
(3) Gujarat (4) Maharashtra
(5) Kerala

109. Mr. Mukut Mithi is the Chief Minister of
(1) Assam (2) Tripura
(3) Manipur (4) Arunachal Pradesh
(5) None of these

110. In a decision taken by the Reserve Bank of India, a cut in cash reserve ratio (CRR) by 2% has been introduced. How much money is expected to be released by this cut into the system ?

(1) Rs. 6,000 crore
(2) Rs. 6,500 crore
(3) Rs. 7,000 crore
(4) Rs. 7,500 crore
(5) Rs. 8,500 crore

111. Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee is the member of the

(1) Lok Sabha from Karnataka
(2) Lok Sabha from Delhi
(3) Rajya Sabha from Lucknow
(4) Rajya Sabha from Karnataka
(5) Lok Sabha from Lucknow

112. The 30th International Film Festival of India was organised in which of the following places in January 1999 ?

(1) Jaipur (2) Hyderabad
(3) Bangalore (4) Mumbai
(5) Calcutta

113. Which of the following statements is *not* true about Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) ?

(1) It has decided to forfeit about Rs. 330 crore worth of its shares
(2) IDBI issued shares in July 1995
(3) The amount of its maiden public issue in July 1995, was approximately Rs. 2,370 crore
(4) The move to forfeit shares will reduce its paid up capital by Rs. 200 crore
(5) Its paid up capital at present is about Rs. 688 crore.

114. Who among the following is the author of the book, *The God of Small Things* which got the Booker Prize in 1997 ?

(1) Arundhati Roy
(2) Khursheeda Modi
(3) Richard Schonberger
(4) Tom Cannon
(5) None of these

115. Which of the following companies has launched the latest cellular phone 'Micro Tac International 8700' ?

(1) Max Touch (2) BPL
(3) Nokia (4) Motorola
(5) None of these

116. Which of the following is true about the new policy of the Government of India to allow private investment in the port sector ?

(1) The policy provides for the formation of an independent regulatory authority to decide the tariff.
(2) The lease period will be 20 years
(3) The lease can be extended up to 30 years in exceptional cases
(4) The tariff can be revised up to 8%-10% every five years
(5) All the above statements are true

117. China has threatened to impose trade sanctions against which of the following countries as the country has decided to receive Dalai Lama ?

(1) Britain (2) USA
(3) Australia (4) South Africa
(5) None of these

118. Former Pakistan cricket captain Imran Khan belongs to which of the following political parties ?

(1) Pakistan People's Party
(2) Jamhurie Islam
(3) Tehreek-e-Insaf
(4) Awami League
(5) None of these

119. As per figures available, what was the quantity of sugar exported from India during 1995-96 ? (Approximately in tonnes)

(1) 2,00,000 (2) 3,00,000
(3) 3,35,000 (4) 4,00,000
(5) 4,40,000

120. Which of the following is *not* true about RAM and ROM in a computer ?

(A) RAM and ROM both are storage devices
(B) RAM and ROM both can be accessed randomly
(C) Data can be written onto ROM while RAM does not permit user to write on it

(1) Only (A) is correct
(2) Only (B) is correct
(3) (A), (B) and (C) all are correct
(4) Only (A) & (B) are correct, (C) is not correct
(5) Only (A) & (C) are correct, (B) is not correct

121. Which of the following countries has launched a rocket to study the planet Mars and collect samples of soil from there ?
(1) USA (2) France
(3) Germany (4) Russia
(5) None of these

122. As per the figures available up to March 1996, approximately how many candidates were on live register of Employment Exchanges in India ('000) ?
(1) 20,000 (2) 25,000 (3) 38,000
(4) 30,000 (5) 36,000

123. Consider the following statements regarding asteroids :
A. Asteroids are rocky debris of varying sizes orbiting the Sun.
B. Most of the asteriods are small but some have diameter as large as 1000 km.
C. The orbit of asteriods lies between the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn.
Of these statements,
(1) A, B and C are correct
(2) B and C are correct
(3) A and B are correct
(4) A and C are correct
(5) None of these

124. 'MERCOSUR' consists of group of countries of
(1) Africa
(2) Asia
(3) Latin America
(4) South East Asia
(5) None of these

125. The birth rate measures the number of births during a year per
(1) 10,000 of population
(2) 1,000 of population
(3) 1,00,000 of population
(4) 100 of population
(5) None of these

126. Cooking gas is a mixture of which of the following two gases ?
(1) Methane and Carbon dioxide
(2) Oxygen and Nitrogen
(3) Butane and Propane
(4) Butane and Methane
(5) Oxygen and Methane

127. Mr. N. Vittal, whose name was recently in the news has taken over as the
(1) Chief Minister of Manipur
(2) Chairman of Central Vigilance Commission
(3) Governor of Bihar
(4) Chief Minister of Tripura
(5) None of these

128. Who among the following represented India in the NAM Summit held in 1998 in Dublin ?
(1) Mr. P. Chidambaram
(2) Mr. K. R. Narayanan
(3) Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee
(4) India is not a member of NAM
(5) None of these

129. Which of the following technical terms is *not* related with computer systems ?
(1) Virus (2) Winchester Disk
(3) Mouse (4) FIFO System
(5) MICR

130. Consider the following statements : The price of any currency in international market is decided by the
A. World Bank.
B. Demand for goods/services provided by the country concerned.
C. Stability of the government of the concerned country.
D. Economic potential of the country in question.
Of these statements
(1) A, B, C and D are correct
(2) B and C are correct
(3) C and D are correct
(4) A and D are correct
(5) None of these

ANSWERS

81. (3)	82. (5)	83. (4)	84. (3)
85. (2)	86. (1)	87. (4)	88. (5)
89. (4)	90. (2)	91. (2)	92. (2)
93. (4)	94. (3)	95. (5)	96. (3)
97. (2)	98. (2)	99. (5)	100. (3)
101. (3)	102. (2)	103. (1)	104. (5)
105. (2)	106. (3)	107. (1)	108. (2)
109. (4)	110. (5)	111. (5)	112. (2)
113. (2)	114. (1)	115. (4)	116. (5)
117. (5)	118. (3)	119. (5)	120. (3)
121. (1)	122. (3)	123. (3)	124. (3)
125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (2)	128. (3)
129. (4)	130. (2)		

English Language

Directions (Qs. 131 to 136) : **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them easily for answering some of the questions.**

The same high mental faculties which first led man to believe in unseen spiritual agencies, then in fetishism, polytheism, and ultimately in monotheism, would **infallibly** lead him, as long as his reasoning power remained poorly developed, to various strange superstitions and customs. Many of them are terrible to think of, such as the sacrifice of human beings to a blood-loving God; the trial of innocent persons by the **ordeal** of poison or fire, witchcraft, devil-worship; necromancy—yet it is well occasionally to reflect on these superstitions, these **conjurations** of diabolic occult powers, for they show us what an infinite debt of gratitude we owe for the improvement of our reason to science, and to the accumulated knowledge science has granted us.

131. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one/two or three of the following statements ?

(A) Monotheism motivated people to the sacrifice of human beings
(B) Monotheism evolved with the development of the intellect
(C) Polytheism preceded the belief in unseen spiritual forces

(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C) (4) (A) and (B) only
(5) All the three

132. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the kind of underdeveloped reasoning described in the passage to be a cause of_____

(1) apathy (2) spontaneity
(3) barbarity (4) scepticism
(5) lethargy

133. Human belief in superstitions can effectively be countered only by_____

(1) the high mental faculties
(2) underdeveloped reasoning powers
(3) sympathy for the innocents
(4) witchcraft and devilworship
(5) none of these

134. If the above passage is the core part of an article, the best title of that could be_____

(1) witchcraft
(2) theology
(3) scientific method
(4) anthropology
(5) organic evolution

135. According to the passage, we are indebted to Science for our_____

(1) original intellectual capacity
(2) belief in fetishism
(3) development of laws to protect the innocent
(4) liberation from irrational primitive beliefs
(5) powers of conjuration

136. According to the passage, man's belief in unseen spiritual powers can largely be attributed to_____

(1) monotheism (2) polytheism
(3) fetishism (4) witchcraft
(5) none of these

Directions (Qs. 137 to 138) : **Pick out the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold type as used in the context of the passage.**

137. CONJURATIONS :

(1) invoking (2) appeasement
(3) withdrawal (4) sentiments
(5) demands

138. LED :

(1) forced (2) desired
(3) appealed (4) made
(5) followed

Directions (Qs. 139 to 140) : **Pick out the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold type as used in the context of the passage.**

139. INFALLIBLY :

(1) erringly (2) certainly
(3) indefinitely (4) uncompromisingly
(5) clearly

140. ORDEAL :
(1) trial (2) felicitation
(3) calamity (4) endowment
(5) gift

Directions (Qs. 141 to 145) : **In each question, an incomplete statement (Stem) followed by five fillers is given. Pick out the best one which can complete the incomplete stem correctly and meaningfully.**

141. Since people cannot learn through legitimate channels all that they are anxious to learn, _____
(1) they resort to ways and means without any ethical or moral considerations
(2) they join academics in order to quench their thirst for learning
(3) they adopt formal ways and means to achieve what they want to
(4) these social service organisations provide them the required input of knowledge
(5) these agencies fail to provide the desired information

142. It was an extremely pleasant surprise for the hutment-dweller when the Government officials told him that___
(1) he had to vacate the hutment which he had been unauthorisedly occupying.
(2) he had been gifted with a furnished apartment in a multi-storeyed building.
(3) he would be arrested for wrongfully encroaching on the pavement outside his dwelling.
(4) they would not accede to his request.
(5) they had received the orders from the court to take possession of all his belongings.

143. Although, he is reputed for making very candid statements, _____
(1) his today's speech was not fairly audible
(2) his promises had always been realistic
(3) his speech was very interesting
(4) people follow whatever he instructs to them
(5) his today's statements were very ambiguous

144. I felt somewhat more relaxed ____
(1) but tense as compared to earlier
(2) and tense as compared to earlier
(3) as there was already no tension at all
(4) and tension-free as compared to earlier
(5) because the worry had already captured my mind

145. With great efforts his son succeeded in convincing him not to donate his entire wealth to an orphanage_____
(1) and lead the life of a wealthy merchant
(2) but to a home for the forsaken children
(3) and make an orphan of himself
(4) as the orphanage needed a lot of donations
(5) as the orphanage had been set up by him

Directions (Qs. 146 to 150) : **In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

146. I regret that my remarks seemed _____; I never intended to _____ you.
(1) disparaging, belittle
(2) inadequate, hurt
(3) justified, discourage
(4) unassailable, imitate
(5) shortsighted, irritate

147. Such an _____ act of hostility can only lead to _____.
(1) erratic, understanding
(2) excellent, peace
(3) occasional, misbehaviour
(4) overt, war
(5) isolated, co-existence

148. All the police officials vowed to _____ all traces of _____ between criminals and politicians.
(1) exterminate, controversy
(2) instigate, contact
(3) eradicate, collusion
(4) impound, ties
(5) abhor, animosity

149. They were _____ by his argument because they did not accept his basic _____.
(1) convinced, assumption
(2) confused, motivation
(3) unconvinced, premise
(4) impressed, bias
(5) justified, supposition

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150. The measures suggested by the social workers proved so _____ that they became _____ for the present poverty alleviation programme.

(1) trivial, effective
(2) effective, model
(3) irrelevant, significant
(4) complex, powerful
(5) innocuous, excuse

Directions (Qs. 151 to 155) : **In each sentence below, a group of words has been printed in bold. From the five answer choices given below each sentence, pick out the one which can substitute the bold group of words correctly without changing the meaning of the sentence.**

151. We should realise that the chance of the accident **may be as great or greater in our homes than** in a train or on the road.

(1) may be at least as great in our home as
(2) was at least as great as in our homes
(3) can be as great or greater in our homes than
(4) may be at least as great or greater in our homes than
(5) No correction required

152. In 1996, India exported twice as much of its national output of sugar **as that had** in 1986.

(1) than it had (2) than it did
(3) as that had (4) as it did
(5) No correction required

153. The more we look at these carvings, **the more life we perceive hidden** within them.

(1) the life we perceive more hidden
(2) we perceive life more hidden
(3) more than life we perceive hidden
(4) we perceive life more than hidden
(5) No correction required

154. Primitive man **believing that a crime created** an imbalance which could be rectified only by punishing the wrongdoer.

(1) believes that a crime created
(2) believed that a crime created
(3) believed that a criminal created
(4) believed that a crime creates
(5) No correction required

155. Everything **depend upon them coming** on time.

(1) depends upon them coming
(2) depend upon them come
(3) depends upon their coming
(4) depending upon their coming
(5) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 156 to 160) : **In each of the following questions, a certain expression is given. Below each expression, five words are given which are numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out the correct/best word for each expression.**

156. Habitually silent or talking little.

(1) Serville (2) Unequivocal
(3) Taciturn (4) Synoptic
(5) Vacuous

157. A religious discourse.

(1) Preach (2) Stanza
(3) Sanctorum (4) Sermon
(5) Myth

158. A place that provides refuge.

(1) Asylum (2) Sanatorium
(3) Shelter (4) Orphanage
(5) Dormitory

159. Detailed plan of a journey.

(1) Travelogue (2) Travelkit
(3) Schedule (4) Whereabouts
(5) Itinerary

160. A person who insists on something.

(1) Disciplinarian (2) Stickler
(3) Instantaneous (4) Boaster
(5) Sycophant

Directions (Qs. 161 to 170) : **In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested one of which fills the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

...(161)... much theory has accumulated, little is really known about the power that lies at the ...(162)... of poetic creation. It is true that great poets and artists ...(163)... beauty by employing all the ...(164)... of personality and by fusing emotions, reason and ...(165)... But, what is the ...(166)... synthesis that joins and ...(167)... these complex parts into poetic unity ? A famous poet of yesteryears had developed one of the ...(168)... and still generally ...(169)... answers to this tantalizing question. Imaginative ...(170)..., he concludes, is a complex process in which the conscious and the unconscious minds jointly operate.

161. (1) When (2) Very
(3) Though (4) Accepting
(5) Amply

162. (1) Bottom (2) Junction
(3) Helm (4) Apex
(5) Heart

163. (1) Enjoy (2) Produce
(3) Appreciate (4) Admire
(5) Treat

164. (1) Literature
(2) Deviations
(3) Manifestations
(4) Observations
(5) Powers

165. (1) Creations
(2) Outcomes
(3) Aspirations
(4) Intuitions
(5) Fictions

166. (1) Overall
(2) Analytical
(3) Connecting
(4) Poetic
(5) Magical

167. (1) Arranges
(2) Translates
(3) Exaggerates
(4) Devastates
(5) Combines

168. (1) Shortest
(2) Best
(3) Earliest
(4) Most interesting
(5) Easiest

169. (1) Acceptable
(2) Criticised
(3) Condemnable
(4) Recommended
(5) Decisive

170. (1) Literature (2) Creation
(3) Fiction (4) Programme
(5) Art

Directions (Qs. 171 to 175) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them.

(A) The means and methods they employ to deal with public pressures are also different

(B) They will make no move unless the gallery is packed

(C) The poorest are over-hesitant, evasive and preoccupied with their relationships with others

(D) Enormous difference is generally observed in the ways in which various public officials respond to public pressures

(E) The best possess understanding of the forces that must be taken into account with determination not to be swerved from the path of public interest

(F) They confront all embarrasments with a stale general formula

171. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence ?
(1) B (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F

172. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence ?
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

173. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence ?
(1) B (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F

174. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence ?
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

175. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence ?
(1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) B

ANSWERS

131. (2)	132. (3)	133. (1)	134. (5)
135. (4)	136. (5)	137. (1)	138. (1)
139. (1)	140. (2)	141. (1)	142. (2)
143. (5)	144. (4)	145. (3)	146. (1)
147. (4)	148. (3)	149. (3)	150. (2)
151. (1)	152. (4)	153. (5)	154. (2)
155. (3)	156. (3)	157. (4)	158. (1)
159. (5)	160. (2)	161. (3)	162. (3)
163. (2)	164. (5)	165. (1)	166. (1)
167. (5)	168. (1)	169. (1)	170. (2)
171. (5)	172. (5)	173. (2)	174. (1)
175. (3)			

Expected Questions

1. Who among the following is the present Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee ?
(a) Air Chief Marshal A.Y. Tipnis
(b) Admiral Sushil Kumar
(c) General V.P. Malik
(d) President K.R. Narayanan

2. What was the name of the Committee appointed by the Security and Exchange Board of India for finalising guidelines for Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) ?
(a) S.A. Dave Committee
(b) S.T. Khanna Committee
(c) P.J. Rao Committee
(d) A.K. Agarwal Committee

3. Hopman Cup is associated with which of the following games/sports ?
(a) Football (b) Tennis
(c) Golf (d) Shooting

4. During 1998, the country's highest civilian honour Bharat Ratna has *not* been awarded to who among the following ?
(a) M.S. Subbulakshmi
(b) C. Subramanium
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan
(d) Biju Patnaik

5. Who among the following was selected as the European Footballer of the Year for an eventful 1998 ?
(a) Davor Suker (Croatia)
(b) Michael Owen (England)
(c) Zinedine Zidane (France)
(d) Gabriel Batistuta (Italy)

6. India's Foreign Currency Assets (FCA) (in millions) during the week ended December 11, 1998 stood at
(a) $ 26,679 (b) $ 28,799
(c) $ 30,679 (d) $ 35,679

7. During 1998, two Indian architects figured in the nominees list at the 7th Triennial Aga Khan Award for Architecture Ceremony at Granada, Spain. One was Himangshu H. Parikh for Indore's Slum Networking, the other was
(a) Charles Correa (b) Anita Desai
(c) Rathin Dutta (d) Gurmeet Singh

8. Who among the following was the newly crowned world under-12 girls champion at the International Chess Tournament held recently at Orophesa Del Mar in Spain ?
(a) Shalini Gupta
(b) Koneru Humpy
(c) Trishna Williams
(d) Shruiti Tulpule

9. The award for the most outstanding athlete of the 13th Asian Games was given to
(a) Koji Ito (Japan)
(b) Talal Mansoor (Qatar)
(c) Kim Soon-Hyung (South Korea)
(d) Shunji Karube (Japan)

10. India has recently signed a Free Trade Agreement setting up a Free Trade Area with which of the following countries ?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

11. Which one of the following European countries has *not* yet accepted the Euro curency ?
(a) Sweden (b) Germany
(c) Portugal (d) Austria

12. The Government of Maharashtra has recently rejected the findings of the Dani Commission report. This commission was associated with
(a) 1994 stampede deaths of 114 Gowari tribals in Nagpur
(b) The works left over by Srikrishna Commission
(c) Irregularities of the Konkan Railway project
(d) None of these

13. Who among the following is/was the first elected US President to be impeached ?
(a) John Glenn
(b) Andrew Jackson
(c) Bill Clinton
(d) Abraham Lincoln

14. During 1998, B.J. Habibie was in the news for almost the whole year. He is the
(a) Prime Minister of Indonesia
(b) Prime Minister of Malaysia
(c) President of Indonesia
(d) President of Syria

15. Who among the following is the director of the film, *Saving Private Ryan* ?
(a) Jackie Chan (b) Jet Li
(c) Shekhar Kapur (d) Steven Spielberg

16. Dingko Singh, who was in the news for winning a gold at the 13th Asian Games, is associated with
(a) Athletics (b) Boxing
(c) Shooting (d) Golf

17. Which hit Indian film of 1998 featuring Aamir Khan was based on the Marlon Brando starrer 'On the Water Front'?
(a) *Amanat* (b) *Ghulam*
(c) *Khamoshi* (d) *Border*

18. The novel *Paanch Anganon Wala Ghar* has been selected for the prestigious Vyas Samman,1998. Who among the following has written this novel ?
(a) Govind Mishra
(b) Savitri Devi
(c) Vinod Mishra
(d) Radhanath Rath

19. *The Ghosts of Vasu Master* is a book written by
(a) Kavery Nabisan
(b) Githa Hariharan
(c) Kandadai Seshadri
(d) Sanjay Subrahmanyam

20. Which one of the following Indian films has won all the top awards, including a Golden Pyramid Award for the best film, at the recently held 23rd Cairo International Film Festival ?
(a) *The Terrorist*
(b) *Jaha Tum Le Chalo*
(c) *Fire*
(d) *China Gate*

21. At the 13th Asian Games, which of the following women weightlifters has set a new world record in the 48-kg category ?
(a) Kay Thi Win (Myanmar)
(b) Sri Indriyani (Indonesia)
(c) Liu Xiuhua (China)
(d) Polsak Udomporn (Thailand)

22. Who among the following is the newly-appointed President of Sangeet Natak Academy
(a) Shyamal Ghosh
(b) Bhupen Hazarika
(c) Arun Mishra
(d) Ms. Mridula Sinha

23. At present, what is the approximate value of exports of handicrafts from India ?
(a) Rs. 5200 crore
(b) Rs. 6000 crore
(c) Rs. 6500 crore
(d) Rs. 7500 crore

24. National Energy Conservation Day was observed on
(a) December 12, 1998
(b) December 14, 1998
(c) December 22, 1998
(d) December 28, 1998

25. Apart from Rosa Kutty and Jyotirmoyee Sikdar, who were the other two members of the Indian women's 4 x 400 metres relay team, which won a silver medal at the Bangkok Asian Games ?
(a) Jincy Philips and K.M. Beenamol
(b) Jincy Philips and P.T. Usha
(c) P.T. Usha and Sunita Rani
(d) K.M. Beenamol and Sunita Rani

ANSWERS

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)
5. (c)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)
9. (a)	**10.** (c)	**11.** (a)	**12.** (a)
13. (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (b)
17. (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)
21. (c)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (c)	**24.** (b)
25. (a)			

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* As on January 19, 1999

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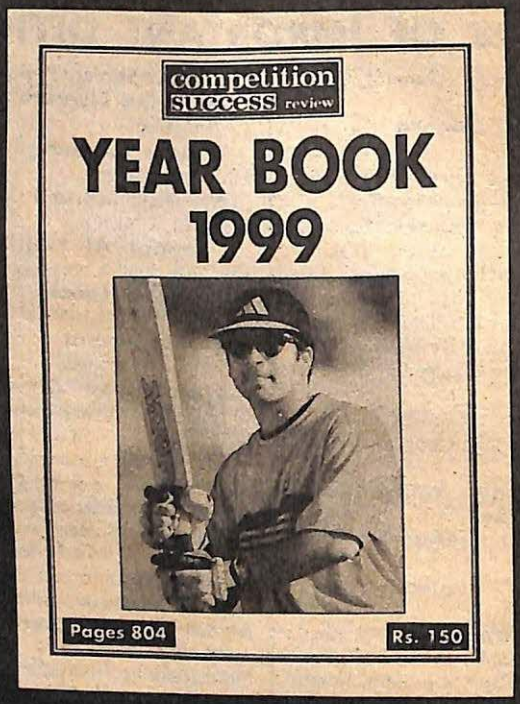

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Rahul Dravid

Man Of The Series

The myth that if Sachin Tendulkar tumbles the rest of the Indian team would follow suit was demolished by the current sensation Rahul Dravid, who has been declared Man of the Series in the Test and one-day international between india and New Zealand on January 19, 1999. In truth, Dravid continued from his first innings 190, middling the ball with finesse against New Zealand at Hamilton. Back cuts, sparking pulls and crisp off and on drives adorned his score of 103 not out in the second innings (136 to, 16x4). This unique feat has made him the third Indian to score a century in both innings of a Test after Vijay Hazare against Australia in 1947-48 and Sunil Gavaskar (West Indies in 1970-71 and 1978-79; Pakistan 1978-79). Incidentally, it was his fourth ton in 25 Tests, which catapulted his tour aggregate to 311.

Rahul Dravid

Small wonder, cricket genius Sunil Gavaskar had this to say : "The big plus for India is Rahul Dravid's form. He is without doubt India's most technically thoughtful player. He has, like Sanjay Manjrekar did, sometimes allowed technical perfection to come in a way of his batting. A player can get too obsessed technically to the detriment of scoring runs and there were moments a couple of years back when Dravid seemed to be falling a prey to that."

The 26-year-old cricketer from Karnataka made his debut, both in Tests and one-dayers, in 1996.

His glaring performance during the Test series against New Zealand where he scripted a century in each innings of a Test match has placed him at the No. 10 spot in the all-time batting averages' list which no other Indian, not even a stalwart like Gavaskar nor cricket wonder Tendulkar, has been able to attain.

As Darryl Crasto observes succinctly, "Dravid's basic strength has been his superb technique. He has the ability to use his feet which makes him comfortable against both pace and spin. He seldom plays halfway, meeting the ball either at the pitch, thereby eliminating lateral movement off the pitch, or simply rocks back to play his shots. Above all, he is a stayer, highly capable of providing stability to the innings in a crisis."

In fact, Rahul Dravid is a kind with a better average outside home than at home. Overall in 25 Test (40 innings) he has accumulated over 2000 runs at a more than healthy average of 50-plus, something which not too many batsmen around the world can boast of. His sterling performance puts to rest a basket of controversies attributing to his skills. ❑

30th International Film Festival Of India

The last film festival of the millennium in the country, the 30th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) was organised in the City of Pearls, Hyderabad, from January 10 to 20, 1999. The ageless Dev Anand lit the ceremonial lamp to inaugurate the ten-day film festival at the Lalitha Kala Thonman auditorium in the presence of Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting, Mr. Pramod Mahajan, his Minister of State, Mr. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi and the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu. Rajya Sabha member and glamorous film actress Jayaprada co-hosted the programme and Southern actress Meena assisted the Chief Guest in lighting the lamp. The star turnout at the opening included Amitabh Bachchan, Shabana Azmi and Shekhar Kapur.

The swagger in the gait of 75-year-old Dev Anand was intact as he inaugurated the film extravaganza and recalled the first film festival he had attended way back in 1952. In an enthusiastic speech, he said he was proud to be part of the cine world, 20th century's gift to humankind. Anand complimented Hyderabad's Film City for its hi-tech gizmos, adding that he was inspired to make a couple of films there.

Swagatam, danced to A.R. Rahman's *Vande Mataram,* unfolded the evening's programme. A *potpourri* of Bharata Natyam, Kuchipudi and Kathakali, the ballet was vigorous and short. Folk dances of Andhra and laser show set the stage for the evening's finale—screening of Shekhar Kapur's 16th-century costume drama, *Elizabeth.* The film captures the trying days of England's so-called virgin queen, who finds that even her childhood sweetheart, now her lover, is plotting to finish her. This has won for 53-year-old Kapur the Best Director Award from the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York. The film may be melodramatic and controversial, but controversy is nothing new to Kapur; his earlier effort *Bandit Queen* was equally controversial.

Simultaneously, internationally renowned painter, M.F. Hussain opened his *Cinema Ghar* at Banjara Hills. It would screen black-and-white classics of Indian Cinema. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu and Hussain's muse, Madhuri Dixit, were present on the occasion.

The ten-day event showcased about 200 movies from nearly 50 countries, featuring 85 films in the Cinema of the World section, including Bernardo Bertolucci's *Besieged.* Bertolucci was honoured with a Lifetime Achievement Award by the Information & Broadcasting Minister, Mr. Pramod Mahajan on January 15, 1999. The award consisted of a shawl, scroll of honour and a gold medal. The famed creator of *The Last Emperor* and *The Little Buddha* paid a warm tribute to India for having initiated him into the world of cinema. He named Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali,* Godard's *Breathless* and *La Dolce Vita* as the three films that had inspired him.

At a special ceremony held to present him with Lifetime Achievement Award, introduced this year by the Information & Broadcasting Ministry as the international equivalent of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, Bertolucci confessed : "I have stolen from Satyajit Ray's films and used them in my films. But they have been so well hidden, nobody has been able to discover them. Thank you India for helping me to be filmmaker."

The Italian maestro, who began as a poet, first published his book of poems, *In Search of Mystery,* at the age of 20. He made his first film when he was just 21, believing that cinema was "the ideal place where all the languages come together : sculpture, music,

Chief Guest Dev Anand, helped by film actress Meena, lighting the traditional lamp to mark the inauguration of the 30th International Film Festival Of India (IFFI'99) in Hyderabad on January 10, 1999. Others seen from left are : Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu and Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Pramod Mahajan

painting, poetry and prose". *The Grim Reaper,* his debut film was followed by a series of landmark films which include *The Conformist, The Last Tango in Paris, 1900, The Last Emperor* and *The Little Buddha.*

The extravaganza was, however, marked by controversies regarding the poor screening of films, debate on censorship in the light of protests against Deepa Mehta's *Fire* and absence of any Telugu film in the Indian Panorama section when the Telugu film industry was 'hosting' the festival.

INDIAN PANORAMA

The Indian Panorama included 16 feature films and 20 non-features. Girish Kasarvalli's *Thai Saheb,* winner of the National Award for Best Feature Film in 1998, was among the 16 films which included *Agnisakshi* by R. Shyama Prasad; *Chalo America* by Piyush Jha; Tapan Sinha's *Ajab Ganyer Ajab Katha;* S. Balachandra Menon's *Samaantharangal;* T. Hariharan's *Ennu Swanthan Janakutty;* Jahnu Barua's *Kukhkal* and Menajo Punj's *Shaheed-e-Mohabbat.*

Incidentally, this was the second Punjabi film to be included in the Panorama section, the first being *Marhi Da Diva* by Surendra Singh which was entered in the early 90s. Laboni Sarkar's *The Saga of Darkness,* a documentary set in West Bengal tackling the subject of witchhunt, was a part of the non-feature film section.

The festival's closing film was *Life Is Beautiful* by Roberto Benigni. The film is an Italy Columbia/USA production, which landed the Grand Jury Prize at Cannes last year. Benigni's film has also won virtually every major award at the Donatello Awards (the Italian Oscars).

Described by the director as "a tragedy made by a comic", the film is essentially a love story for which the screenplay has been co-written by Vincenzo Cerami and Benign himself. The film was scheduled to arrive in time for the Cinema of the World section, but the print was delayed and so it secured the honour of being the closing film. ❑

Femina Miss India 1999 Winners

Femina Miss India Universe 1999 Gul Panag with Miss India World Yukta Mookhey *(L)* and Miss India Asia-Pacific Shivangi Parikh *(R)*